PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,838.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. —1909 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	*6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9627
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th Nov.	OCEANA	6610		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	
20th "	MALWA	10,883		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
18th "	EGYPT	7912		

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
4th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11050
26th "	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10812		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7358		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 538 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, —1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
(C) City of Calcutta	7512	..	Sep. 28
(C) City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
(A) Trafford Hall	5321	„ 16	Dec. 3
(C) City of York	2765	Dec. 3	„ 8
(C) City of Glasgow	6457	„ 8	„ 18
(A) City of Agra	4808	„ 18	„ 30
(B) City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9,1910	..
(C) City of Manchester	5564	„ 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay or Karachi.....	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	482	347	517
„ Port said	446	677	332	512	360	572
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
„ Liverpool	665	990	462	704	517	792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1136	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
(C) City of Athens	5600	..	18th February
(A) Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	..
(C) City of York	2765	22nd March	*19th March
(A) City of Vienna	4672	6th April	..
(C) City of Glasgow	6457	..	15th April
(C) City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	22nd April
(C) City of Manchester	5564	..	7th May
(A) Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	..
(C) City of Karachi	3557	..	31st May
(C) City of Benares	6738	..	13th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(„ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 15 months old; over 15 months, an additional rupee for every year

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Sept.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 4th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.M.*
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 4th Oct.	4 p. m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, sailing on or about 13th Sept.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerc, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA" 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th September, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,519	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	4,985	Rondat	7th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	28th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,303	Ripolet	23th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,539	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,374	Barillon	9th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,303	Ripolet	9th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—
J. da COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	..	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,291	G. Gillhuber	18th „ 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	18th „ 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,049	25th Oct. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	4th „
AFRICA	4720	..	1st March
BOHEMIA	4292	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	18th „
AFRICA	4720	..	1st May
BOHEMIA	4292	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6049	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5935	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinars	29th March
NIPPON	6330	E. Tarnbocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8	„ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480	„ 635 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8	„ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
Single Class to London	„ 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmester	30th Sept.
KAISER	2,200	von Holdt	14th Oct.
SOMALI	2 603	Greive	28th Oct.
PRASIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	11th Nov.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Madow Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:
PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENABRAVEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF
FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF
ALL KINDS
Are supplied at very moderate rates
BY THE
PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CIRCASSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

Re ESTATE OF LADKOREBAI, WIDOW OF JAMNADAS LALLUBHAI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed LADKOREBAI, widow of JAMNADAS LALLUBHAI deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 11th day of November, 1908, and the Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 16th day of September, 1909, to Vanmalidas alias Maganlal Hurgovandas and Kalliandas Vithaldas of Bombay, two of the executors of the said will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of the undersigned within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Attorneys for the said Executors.
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 8th day of November, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 15 tons of Pig Lead.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 27th September, 1909.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 28th September, 1909, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1909, also Report of the Committee of Inspection.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from 28th September to 12th October, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 8th September 1909.

SEALED TENDERS for Medical Store supplies will be received up to 12 noon on the 1st November, 1909.

Tender and schedule forms can be had on written or personal application on payment of a fee of one rupee per set.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

C. F. MARR, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Medical Storekeeper to Government,
Madras.

Government Medical Stores,
Madras, 16th September, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. Karaka, Sardar's Palace, Apollo Street, up to THURSDAY the 30th instant, for the work of the foundations of the new "Grand Opera House" to be built at the junction of New Queen's Road and Mathew Road.

Mr. Karaka does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For Forms of Tender, Plans and other particulars, apply to Mr. A. L. COLACO, A.M.I.C.E.I., Architect, at his Office, 9, Hornby Road.

25th September, 1909.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January 1910.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on MONDAY, 18th October 1909, and should be addressed to the ACTING CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on TUESDAY, 19th October 1909.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE ACTING CHIEF AUDITOR,
Gorakhpur, B. and N.-W. Ry.,
18th September, 1909. Gorakhpur.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest
Fashion
Details

Experienced
Cutter
Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. H. H. Re, J. Apply Box No. 494, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 18 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Re. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDASS GOCULDASS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "COPYIST," care of this Paper.

WANTED:—

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, I and II class. Pay Rs. 75 and 50 respectively. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2407, care of this paper.

A SMART and QUICK TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KELLY, 125th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

FOR the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, a good CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER to clean and repair Telegraph Instruments. Salary Rs. 40—60. According to qualifications. Apply with Testimonials to the Superintendent in Charge.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

A BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WORK, BRAN PIE, ETC.,
TEA & REFRESHMENTS.

THE VICTORIA BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

OPEN FROM 4-30 to 7-30.

ENTRANCE, As. 4.
CHILDREN, HALF PRICE.

Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, the entire furniture of the English Hotel (as the premises are to be vacated) consisting of teak and blackwood substantial made, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glasswate, crockeryware, lamps, pictures, 2 full sized slate billiard tables, by Thurston and Burroughs and Watts, large counter, also open carved blackwood furniture, and also four full sized billiard tables in complete, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Chowpatti House," Chowpatti, at the back of Wilson College and just opposite the late Mr. Talyarkhan's residence, the very valuable and artistic "selected" pieces of furniture such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, meatsafes, marble-top teapoys, 2 old violins, 1 plated bound benjo by Rose, perambulator and child's tryecycle, engineering and other books, teapoys, whatnot, plateglass, bookcase, sideboards, marble-top circular table, rich fan design upholster, set of drawingroom suits in 10 pieces, lined silk flower tapestery and covers, chess and tile-top teapoys, elegant drawingroom cabinets and chiffoniers, corner and side cabinets, marble top chipendale, round and side tables, picture easels, easy chairs, verandah benches, hat and umbrella stands, mahoganized single bedsteads, dressing and washand marble-top tables, cloth baskets, single and double bevelled mirror-door almirahs and wardrobes, made to order, writing table, Indian large size carpets, rich glass and porcelainware, Elkington platedware, thurmos flasks, solid silverware, mahogany entire brass frame, upright cottage piano, specially built for Indian climate by Rose & Co., gold embroidered folding Chinese screen, very old Chinese large and small flower jars, one century old ebonized cloth chest, linen table cloths, one 18ct. gold hunting English minute repeater watch, gold chains, gold coins, one nearly new grand concert gramophone with 75 English and Indian records, copper utensils, one English rubber-tyred steel wheels, nearly new, comfortable roomy and light victoria, one handsome grey, quiet, real Arab horse, 14-3, aged five, free of bad marokes, one English solid leather, silver mounted single harness to match, etc., etc., the property of the late Mrs. J. Collett.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 13,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which I am using in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

ONE 10-12 H. P. Four Cylinder Humber Car, second hand but in splendid order. Seats five comfortably. Magneto and Accummulator Ignition. Strong Canvas Hood, Stepney Wheel, Wind Screen and accessories. Offered as owner has no further use for the Car. Trial by appointment. Price Rs. 2,750.

Apply Box No. 2414, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR, 15 H. P., 4 Cylinder Coventry Humber, 1908 model. To seat six. Inspection by appointment. Apply to—

MR. JUSTICE HEATON,
Harkness Road.

FOR SALE.

The following STATE MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. All are in working orders:—

1. NAPIER.—4 cy. 24 H.P., Long Body. Touring Car.
2. DARRACQ.—4 cy. 15 H.P., Long Body.
3. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Short Body.
4. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
5. DE DION—Single cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
6. WOLSELEY.—2 Seated Single cy. 6 H. P.
7. STEAM CAR.—20 H. P (Chelmsford).
8. STEAM CAR.—20 H.P (Chelmsford).

GARDNER SERPOLETTE.—16 H. P.

Offers must be made before the 5th of October.

Write to—
THE RAJ KHARCH,
SUPERINTENDENT.
BHAVNAGER STATE.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Established 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Robert Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Honekong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS.—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. GREIG, Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAIMARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,666,666
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dalton (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— Manager,
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

PLEASE READ THIS!
THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.
WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.
From Pandit Kollas Nath Sukul, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Pairampore:—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.
SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
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TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of office room over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co, open to West, North and East.
Particulars from:—
LEACH & WEBORNY.
Rampart Row.
Bombay.

WANTED.

ENGINEER, CERTIFICATED, Native, Preference given to one understanding Sugar Permanent Employment, prospects, to good man.—Write stating salary and experience. Address "A" care of "Bombay Gazette."

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A CAPITALIST desiring to open a most profitable business in India. Indian Art Curious, High Class Gold Jewellery, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Optical, Watch Repairing, Manufacturing Jewellery, etc., etc. Having conducted an extensive and well-known firm of F. P. BHUMGARA, in Madras for several years and have wide experience in several lines in business, numerous certificates and medals awarded for excellence of manufacture, travelled all over India and Europe, Exhibitions—Further particulars—A. F. BHUMGARA, care of B. P. BALIWALLA, 15 Queen's Road.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—
MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relative to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 0-12
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8 do.
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Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Char

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27TH SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Silver..	62	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Case Sovs and Gold Coins ...	270 / 403	Abbas	A T Afshar

EXPORTS OF FAR SILVER BY RAIL on 24th September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	39	43,601
B. B. & C.I. Railway	27	30,703

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, „ 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Money:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay has increased by Rs. 71 lakhs.

Exchange:—

The Exchange market is steady. Rates are 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic Transfers as well as Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet but steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4⅛d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper:—

This market opened at 94 13-16 for the 30th September Settlement and was maintained at that level throughout the day. The next settlement on 2nd November was quoted 3-16 per cent. lower. Ready Paper kept in demand at a premium of 1-16 per cent. over the rate ruling for the end of September. A trifling business was placed to-day. There were buyers for cash and one month's forward delivery at 94 11-16 and 94 9-16, respectively, in Calcutta in the forenoon.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 94-14	Quiet.
1st Settlement	...	„ 94-13	
2nd Settlement	...	„ 94-10	

Bullion:—

Silver in London was unchanged on Saturday last at 23 11-16 for spot as well as forward delivery in 2 months. Private telegrams stated that a small business was done and that the closing tone of the market was quiet but steady. The New York rate was unaltered at 51 1-4. Our local market opened at 59-15, ex-duty, for ready as well as October delivery declined to 59-13, improved to 59-15, but fell to 59-11, at which there were several sellers at the close. The November settlement September 3 annas higher. A large business was transacted to-day. The weakness was due to the reported sales by a Bank.

The following are the closing prices of Gold:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	...	24	2	0
Sunday Bar Gold ...	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	...	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15	1	3
Silver as Duty—Ready		59	11	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement		59	11	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement a Weak..		59	14	0a

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Rates gave way considerably late on Saturday, good Broach touching Rs. 275. This morning the market opened quiet but steady with good Broach at Rs. 277-8. There was a moderate inquiry early in the day, but later on the demand fell off and at the close there are many sellers at our quotations, prices being easier all round.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	285-8	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	275 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	276	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon	264	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	255	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	255	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	244	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	235	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	244	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	231	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	241	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	251	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	214	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 3,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7-08	7-03	6-99	6-99
+03	+03	+07	+07

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
6-99	6-99	6-99	6-99	6-99
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

The Market is firm and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	9	0 B. T.
Sept.	„	9	0	6 B. T.
April-May ...	„	8	5	6 „

RAPESEED :—

The Market is steady with little doing.

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6	12	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7	5	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7	3	0
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7	2	6 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White ...	Rs.	43	0	0
White Khandeish	„	47	8	0
Tuae—Firm.				

POPPYSEED :—

September.	Rs.	9	8	0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.				

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	33	0	0
Sept.-Oct.	„	6	12	0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.				

COTTONSEED :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23	4	0
Dec.-Jan.	„	22	8	0
Tone,—Quiet.				

MOWRASEED :—

Sept.-Oct.	Rs.	5	15	0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.				

WHEAT:—

The Market is steady and we quote :—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs.	6	0	0 R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	„	5	5	0 „

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS :—

Bombay	1,470
India	25 1-2
Indian Specie	52

MILLS :—

Century	280
David ... ... —	410
Kohinoor...	725
Manockji Petit	3,400
Phoenix	80

PRESSES :—

New Mofussil	770
Volkart's United...	582 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	94
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	148 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	605	
Tapti-Valley	280	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,311	bales.
Wheat	9,329	cwts.
Linseed	2,673	„
Rapeseed	2,615	„
Gingellyseed	5,993	„
Poppyseed...	207	„
Groundnuts	102	„
Castorseed	1,438	„
Rice	416	„
Myrabollams	21	„
Cottonseed...	3,535	„
Mowrasseed...	2,488	„
Gram	1,258	„
Joowar	26	„
Maize	75	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 25th September 1909 as compared with the statement of the 16th September 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 16. Rs.	Sept. 25. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	39,10,717	42,97,155
Public Deposits at Branches ...	44,82,297	51,79,256
Other Deposits ...	11,53,30,041	11,99,07,231
Post Bills ...	9,766	9,766
Sundries ...	18,52,132	18,34,784
Rs....	14,58,84,953	15,15,78,192
ASSETS.		
Government Securities....	1,27,96,444	1,31,87,914
Other authorised Securities.	19,94,588	14,33,968
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,23,31,110	1,25,92,675
Loans do. do.	4,16,17,204	4,00,67,750
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,32,73,861	1,36,64,235
Dead Stock ...	3,02,542	3,02,542
Stamps ...	4,296	4,540
Bullion ...	4,13,913	3,96,758
Balances with other Banks.	18,19,361	14,93,624
Sundries ...	1,50,722	1,52,781
Cash ...	6,11,80,912	6,82,81,405
	14,58,84,953	15,15,78,192

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st Sept., 1909, as compared with the statement of 14th Sept. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 14. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 21. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,69,91,699	13	8	1,48,78,027	7	5
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,98,40,000	14	7	17,79,04,420	6	2
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,05,576	7	1	9,31,622	12	2
Sundries ...	11,49,032	10	7	11,74,397	8	5
Rs ..	23,55,86,309	13	11	23,16,88,468	2	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,66,91,666	0	0	2,61,61,946	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	69,05,260	0	0	69,23,550	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,62,83,533	5	5	3,58,10,242	3	11
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,26,24,239	5	0	4,31,97,117	15	2
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,18,87,974	4	8	2,50,47,327	10	6
Balances with other Banks ...	42,69,020	14	7	45,17,154	0	7
Bullion ...	3,830	12	0	3,830	12	0
Dead Stock...	20,41,957	2	1	20,57,936	14	1
Stamps ...	14,253	7	11	13,891	6	1
Sundries ...	2,49,188	4	9	2,47,904	0	3
	14,39,73,923	8	5	14,58,80,000	14	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	9,16,12,386	5	6	8,58,08,467	3	7
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	23,55,86,309	13	11	23,16,88,468	2	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	16,72,727	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	4,40,945	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	19,35,580	Decrease.
Post Bills...	1,26,046	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	4,87,870	Increase.
Loans ...	4,73,291	do.
Accounts of Credit...	5,72,878	do.
Mercantile Bills ...	10,59,353	do.
Cash at Head Office ...	93,30,528	Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...	35,26,608	Increase.

Percentage 14·02.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th Sept. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ...	£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 25th Sept. 1909, by Council Bills* ...	£10,178,505
„ „ By Gold ...	£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 26th Sept. 1909, to 31st March, 1910...	£ 6,021,495

* Of this sum £2,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th September 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	27	11	40 a.m	1	34
Suez	27	2	36 p.m.	9	29

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabao, Shaparud and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-7-09).

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Yunnan reports yangtse lines still working badly (20-9-09).

Cable Cheik Said Perim interrupted (16-9-09).

Turkish Route interrupted (27-9-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

LUTHER—August 27, at Newara Eliya, Ceylon, the wife of Major A. J. Luther, R. A. M. C., of a son.

MILLER—September 20, at Bangalore, the wife of Walter Miller, Indian Institute of Science, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 347.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets, 6h. 31m., High water, 10-22m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-34m., 4-28a.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40.

Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary general meeting, 1 Forbes Street, 5 p. m.

Football: Rovers' Tournament; Cheshires vs. the King's Own (Lancastrian) Regiment—Cooperage.

B. B. R. A. Society, Meeting 6 p.m.

Maxim : "It is better to be more afraid of a loss than a profit."—MONTREAL STANDARD.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 29.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-8m., 11-25a.; Low water, 4-33m., 5-6a.

Thursday, September 30.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sunsets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-48m.; Low water, 5-19m., 5-44a.

Friday, October 1.—Rovers' Football Tournament Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Sun rise 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m.; High water, 0-11m., 0-23a. Low water 6-3m.; 6-23a.

Saturday, October 2.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "B" Team vs. Bombay Borah Club, Gymkhana Ground. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Bazaar in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, Town Hall, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Band, 116th Mahrattas at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 0-56m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-47m. 7-3a.

Sunday, October 3.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 1-43m., 1-44a. Low water, 7-33m. 7-44a.

LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE.—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be asked to preside at the annual meeting of the Lady Northcote Orphanage, which is to be held at an early date.

NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Jaithabhoy Valji, Secretary of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, has resigned his office owing to pressure of other work.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—It is not improbable, we hear, that Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal will be appointed a member of the Municipal Standing Committee as a nominee of Government in place of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) (1) To place on record the Society's sense of the loss which has been sustained through the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, one of its Vice-Presidents, and (2) to appoint a Trustee of the Society's Government Securities in place of the late Mr. K. R. Cama.

PRESENTATION TO CRICKET PLAYERS.—At a meeting held at St. Xavier's College on Saturday last, in appreciation of the College team having again won the shield match this year, Mr. J. A. S. Warden, the cricket coach, was presented a purse of Rs. 100. Mr. D. D. Driver, for having obtained the first rank in batting, was presented a purse of Rs. 125 and three bats.

GUJERAT LANDOWNERS' REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The landowners in Gujerat have been granted the right to select a representative on the local Legislative Council. The Collector of Surat, at the request of Government has ascertained the views of those entitled to vote in the matter and has submitted to Government for selection, the names of Sirdar Davur Kaikhosru Edalji Mody, Meer Moozer Hussein Khan and Mr. Ishardas J. Store.

PILGRIMS' PROGRESS HINDERED.—About two hundred Pathans attended the Head Police Office, yesterday and complained to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, that they had booked their passage as pilgrims to proceed to Jeddah, by the s.s. "Badri," owned by Mr. Gulamali Jeewaji. The ship was advertised to weigh anchor on the 24th instant, but being not ready to start till that afternoon, they were greatly inconvenienced. The Commissioner promised to see that they were not unnecessarily inconvenienced.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day :—

March ...	The Jolly Coppersmiths ... Peter
Overture ...	Raymond ... Thomas
Fantasia ...	Irish Emeralds ... Gready
Valse ...	Herbstimmung ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Entr' Acte ...	Sweet Briar ... Squire

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Delhi," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m. to-day, the 28th instant.—Parcel mail for China closes at the new General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Messageries, Maritimes s.s. "Nera," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.—Letters, etc., for Aden, Berbera, Madagasker Ports, Comoro Isles, Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion will also be despatched by this steamer.—Parcel mail for France closes at the new General Post Office at 8 a. m. the same day.—Mails for Majunga, Norsibe, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "Gouverneur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.—Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RAO SAHEB ANANTHA K. PAI.—On Sunday evening a large number of Gaud Saraswat Brahmins and friends of Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, gathered in Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatker's Hall in Girgaon Back Road, to present a congratulatory address to Rao Saheb Pai. Mr. Sitaram Y. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., presided and several gentlemen, including Mr. D. B. Chitnis, Solicitor. Mr. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-Law, spoke eulogising the public services of the guest of the evening. Mr. Pai hails from Mangalore in the Kanara District and belongs to a well known family which has rendered conspicuous service to the community by helping struggling youths to prosecute their studies, by establishing one of the largest and most successful public schools for the people of their Community and by starting a Bank of the community as well as in the interests of the people in general, and lastly, by organising an All India Gaud Saraswat Conference. Thus the members of the community, though scattered in different presidencies and parts of the country, were brought together and a spirit of union is engendered and fostered. The moving spirit of the whole movement was the late Mr. A. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., uncle of Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, a man who has left a mark behind him by the high ideals which he held out and taught his community to practise. The other two brothers of the late Mr. Subba Rao gave the utmost support to the cause of education and welfare of the community. To the above is due the rapid rise of the community. To them even the humblest of their brethren was welcome and at their initiation girls' schools and Panchayet Courts have been opened in different places of the District. To hundreds they secured lines of business and secured suitable appointments in the Public Service. It was hoped Rao Saheb has imbibed the same love of his uncles and would follow in their footsteps to the best of his ability and earn for him a lasting name in the hearts of every one of his community. In Bombay several hundred families from Kanara have now settled down and it is in the fitness of things that a title should have been conferred on a member of a premier family of Gaud Saraswat community who have made a name from Kanara to Cochin on the coast and other places. The Rao Saheb in reply to the address said that the honour which he has secured was mainly due to the ideals bequeathed to him by his uncles, especially by the late Mr. A. Subba Rao. Opportunities were placed in his way by the kindness of his superior officers, chiefly by Dr. Turner, to whom he owed a deep debt of gratitude and all the officers were always ready to recognise his services. Government's appreciation is to him only an incentive to continue to work more earnestly and closely in the footsteps of his uncles. After refreshments, gulab, pan-supari, etc., the party dispersed with the vote of thanks to the chair and to Messrs. Dhumatker Brothers, for having lent their hall for the occasion.

ADDRESS AND TEA-PARTY TO DR. B. PAIS.

ON Sunday afternoon Dr. B. Pais, Acting Consul-General for Portugal in British India, was entertained to a tea party and presented with an address by his friends and admirers in the Real Instituto Luso-Indiano at Cavel. The Institute's hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and profusely illuminated. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the Portuguese Community of Bombay. Among those present were :—H. E. Viscount de Wrem, who returned from leave by last mail and will assume charge of the Consulate on Wednesday the 29th instant ; Dr. J. Athaide and Mr. H. de Gama, who have come out from Portugal along with the Viscount ; Drs. A. G. Viegas, F. X. Dais, A. M. Freitas, T. F. Coutinho, Jos, Albano De'Souza, J. B. Alvares. On the motion of Mr. L. M. Furtado, H. E. the Viscount de Wrem was voted to the chair by acclamation. Mr. M. A. Fernandes, one of the promoters, read the address, which was neatly printed in colours on parchment and was beautifully illuminated. The address referred to the joy and enthusiasm Dr. Pais' appointment had evoked and conveyed the congratulations of his friends and admirers. It then made a mention of his good qualities, both of head and heart, which had endeared him to all, and of his generosity to his poorer patients, whom he invariably treated free of charge ; and concluded by wishing the doctor a long and prosperous life.

Dr. Pais, in reply, tendered his heartfelt thanks to all for the festive treat arranged in his honour and for the kind and touching expressions of regard the address contained. In the course of his remarks he said that if he derived any pleasure from the temporary appointment of Consul-General, that pleasure was heightened very much by the satisfaction the appointment has given to all his friends and countrymen, and that he felt as though he shared the good luck with them all. The Viscount de Wrem said that he was greatly pleased to see that the appointment of Dr. Pais had been received with general satisfaction by his countrymen. Dr. Pais, during the time he acted as Portuguese Consul, had rendered very good services to the Consulate and he was glad that the Government at Lisbon had approved of his appointment and appreciated the service rendered by him. He then called for cheers to the King of Portugal, to Dr. Pais and to the Portuguese Community of Bombay, which were most enthusiastically responded to. Mr. A. X. D'Souza also called for cheers to the Viscount, which were heartily given. Dr. J. B. Alvares in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Viscount made a very touching reference to the heavy loss the Viscount had sustained by the death of his only son, which event had evoked the deepest sympathies to him of all the members of the Portuguese Community. The vote was carried unanimously and the Viscount expressed his thanks visibly moved. A photograph of the assembly was then taken by an amateur photographer of the Community. After this tea, sweets and refreshments were served, the Victoria Band playing and some ladies and gentlemen present singing.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Prabhudas Nathubhai Ramji (30), a Hindu, belonging to a respectable family. He had lost very heavily during the last two years and was warned off the race course. He had sold his house in Chowpatty and lived on the mercy of his relatives. Being pressed by his creditors he had determined to commit suicide, so at least he had written in a letter which was found after his death. His body was found burning in the bath-room of his house a tin of kerosine oil was found lying near the body, which could not be easily identified. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

THE new Bandmann Opera Company, including Mr. Harry Cole, Bombay's old favourite, Miss Connie Leon, an actress of great distinction at the Gaiety Theatre, London, and a host of other new actors and actresses, all carefully selected under the direct supervision of Mr. George Edwardes, will open for a fortnight's season at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, commencing from the 18th October. The Company will play here under the personal management of Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann, and will produce some of the latest pieces of which are at present the rage of London. A full list of the repertoires to be played in Bombay will shortly be announced, and in the meanwhile the box plan for season tickets is now open at Rose and Co. Those who book for all the 12 nights will get a discount of 20 per cent.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 28th September.

313.—Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo.

To-day Tuesday 28th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Wednesday 29th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

Thursday 30th instant,—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Friday 1st prox.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "G" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

314.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

315.—Company Drills will be held from 1st October 1909, under Officers Commanding Companies.

316.—Clothing.—All ranks requiring clothing and articles to make up deficiencies are requested to apply for them at Headquarters at once.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

MR. J. L. MYRES, Gladstone Professor of Greek at the University of Liverpool, has chosen a most interesting subject as the theme of his Presidential Address to the Anthropological Section of the British Association. He has set himself to investigate the influence of ethnological study on philosophic conceptions of the origin of society, Professor Myres is one of the group of able men who took a first in Greats in 1892.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bombay, the Deccan, the Konkan Coast and local in Upper Burma, Orissa and South Hyderabad,

Yamethin had one inch; Bhamo, two; Chittagong, Dibrugarh and Putna, one; Sibsagar, Dinajpur, Darbhanga and Benares, one and a half; Bogra, six; Narayanganj, Dhubri, Purne a and Hazaribagh, two; Sholapur, one and a half; and Khushab, a half. The Bay current is at present vigorous, but the Arabian Sea current is feeble. The temperature and humidity are normal generally.

The forecast gives rainfall as likely to decrease somewhat in the Peninsula. The Indian Ocean pressure was risen and Mauritius and Zanzibar, and has been normal there and the Seychelles during the week. The winds have again been variable at Zanzibar; the weather has been stormy with heavy squalls at the Seychelles, the south-east Trades have thus not been crossing the equator in the usual manner to feed the monsoon winds of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi showing progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Seasonable rain has fallen. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants healthy and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton crop execellent. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cotton plants want fine weather, show bolls rapidly ripening and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; sometimes cloudy. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and flourishing. Crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants healthy. Crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Break needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Cumballa Hill In Cts
Previously registered... ...	90·93	85·72	101·02	70·75
Monday, 27th Sept. ...	0·32	0·50	0·15	0·19
Total ...	91·25	86·22	101·17	70·94
Same date last year ...	73·01	70·09	62·92	52·70

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	84·06	90·31	63·47

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 0·18" of rain. Skies are clear over the whole division. Humidity remains below normal in the extreme north, above it in the south-east Punjab and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded in the southern half of the division. The air has become drier and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear everywhere except at Karachi, Bikaner and Jaipur where they remain lightly clouded. The air is damper in Upper Sind and Rajputana while it contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect at Karachi and Ajmer ; night temperature is normal except for an excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded at Indore and lightly to moderately in Cutch and Kathiawar. The air has been damper than usual in west Central India and drier at Rajkot. Temperature is normal but during night it is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda has had 0·15" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally above the average. Temperature is normal but during day it has fallen and is in defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen. Bombay records 0·19", Mormugao 0·28" and Karwar 0·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 1·30" of rain, Bijapur 0·10", Ahmednagar 0·14", Poona 0·25" and Hyderabad 0·27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad. Humidity is generally equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal but at Bijapur during the day it remains below the average.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen in the Konkan and nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan. Masulipatam reports 2·46". Skies rem

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Hohenfels 3,437 tons Captain H. Meller, will sail to-day for Coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2,338 tons, Captain J. B. Clarke will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain T. Whitehead sailed on Monday, for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and Mrs. Pross and 2 children and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cathcart, sailed on Monday for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 25th September, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 27.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....B & P S N Co
Argenfelf.....3561 Volkmann.....T Morrison & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Celtic King.....2589 Humphrey ..W & A Graham & Co
Devanha.....4785 Powell.....P & O Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Muttra.....2985 Seddon .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Nairung .....2862 Corkhill,.....T Morrison & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton...London...25-9 P & O Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb ..... B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 ..... Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot ..Stream...20-9B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 ....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Springburn.....3436 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Strathblane.....2829 Smith .....K Nixon & Co
Urlana.....3384 Rose..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Stream	28-9	J Finlay & Co
C B Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Java	28 9	T M'son & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	2-10	M M & Co
F Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Chittagong	1-10	J Finlay & Co Ld
G Firoozi	2006	Watson	Jeddah	1-10	B & P S N Co
M Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	30-9	Bo S N Co Ld
N Strathendrick	2843	Stewart	Baltimore	28-9	R A Willis
O Berra	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	3-10	W & A G &Co
P Rotenfels	3591	Freeden	H'burg via Karachi	1-10	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Hoosein ...B'nagar...29-9 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Hermiston	2926	Bain Genoa	5-10	T Morrison & Co
2	Circasia	1315	Osborne	Liverpool	11-10 W & A Graham & Co
4	Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	5-10 W & A Graham & Co
6	Kasara	505	Elton	P Gulf	30-9 M M & Co
7	Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-10 A L S N Co
10&11	Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai	29-9 P & O Co
13	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	9-10 P & O Co
15	Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister Z'bar	30-9A	Strandes
16	Badrie	1613	Collinsono	Jeddah	28-9 G Jeewajee & Co

M W D D

Devanha.....4785 Powell.....Shanghai.....13-10 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	H.M.S. Hyacinth s.	Dick	Cannanore
	HMS. Proserpine s	Marshall	Colombo
	H.M.S. Fox s	Hunt.....	CannanoreSept2

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Goalpara s.....	Whitehead ...	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—
Steamer Hohenfels, Muller, for Calcutta.
" Zinnia, Clarke, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Damra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Firoozi, for Jeddah, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
21	Boile of France	Calcutta
23	Tronto	Liverpool
24	Kattenturn	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Colombo for Bombay on 26th instant and is expected here on 29th instant at 11 a. m.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Penang on the 26th instant for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 27.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—41 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co ; 15 cwts canvas cutting, S Moosajee ; 10 cwts cardamumseeds, E Sultanally.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gleneden s—52 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 375 bales cotton-fly, 75 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Hermiston s—20 cwts cardamumseed, G Suchedina and Co.

Ratenfels s—110 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 30 cwts guts, A D Meyer.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 11,300 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros ; 52 cwts gum P Jethabhoy ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R P Nanawaty and Co.

FOR BERGEN.

Renaldo s—6 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hermiston s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts mowrassed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—238 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 12 cwts guts, A D Meyer and Co ; 32 cwts olibanum, A H Mawjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—125 cwts onions, O H Janmahomed ; 20 cwts genda horns, M H E Ellias ; 65 cwts kismis, 55 cwts fennelseed, L Hingkel ; 15 bales piecegoods, J Allarakhia ; 26 cwts gum, A H Mawjee and Co.

HERR DAVID WOLFSOHN, President of the Zionist movement in Austria, has been received in Constantinople by leaders of the Turkish Government, and was given a definite pledge (says the Central News) that the Porte would place no obstacles in the way of the establishment of a colony of ten thousand Jewish families in Syrian Palestine.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renower," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1909.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

THE members of the British Association convened at Winnipeg, discussed at length every new attempt to solve the great problems that still puzzle the scientist. Many of the papers read are unfortunately too technical to be understood by every one in spite of the spread of what is still considered higher grade education. Sir Oliver Lodge addressed a letter to the *Times* in despairing deprecation of its leader on the address of the learned President of the Association. For the writer had put a ridiculous assertion in regard to ether in the mouth of that exact scientist. But simpler subjects were talked about at Winnipeg that can be grasped by men of ordinary intelligence. The paper on the wheat areas of the world must interest the anxious Free Trader, although it is truer than ever that man doth not live by bread alone. Major P. G. Craigie, the President of the Agricultural section, dwelt on the immense growth of the people of Western and Central Europe in the last seventy years. One hundred million consumers of the common staff of life were added in that time to the 167,000,000 previously provided for on 1,700,000 square miles of territory, and they required an ever-increasing area for their support, the chief item in which is wheat. But in not one of these countries was the home crop sufficient for its people. The percentage of imported grain varied, but it had to be found, and for the first years of the present century it came from Eastern Europe, chiefly from Russia, from North and South America and from Australasia. Nearly all Western Europe gradually reduced the area under wheat, Rumania, Hungary and Germany being exceptions to this reckless rule. In 1898 the President of the British Association alarmed his audience at Bristol by calculating that at the actual rate of increase wheat-eating human beings there would be a serious dearth of that grain in 1931. Such a prophecy seemed too bad to be true. Sir William Crookes pointed out a remedy, pinning his faith and hopes on the fixation of nitrogen from the air as the means of rescue for those who must have wheaten bread. Many persons urged that there were untapped areas available for wheat-growing that would adequately provide wheaten bread for the 516,500,000 people computed as requiring it by 1931, and what Major Craigie called the "cosmic scare died out after the manner of minor scares and wheat fields have up to now kept fairly in advance of the needs of those who depend on them."

Russia had been put in the list of countries that would have to cease exporting and keep her wheat to feed her own increased population. But she did nothing of the kind, on the contrary she augmented her export. In the first five years of this century her foreign output of wheat averaged 141 million bushels against 104 millions during the previous fifteen years. She even added more to her wheat area than did the United States in the same time and increased the crop per acre as well. The Caucasian Provinces and Siberia account for much of this extension. In the estimate for the contribution from foreign lands, Argentina counted for a large amount. That enterprising State has far exceeded expectations and is still forging ahead, not only in wheat, but in the rearing of cattle as meat for the old world, and in sundry other ways. Australia was depended on for a large supply and did not disappoint, though it came in varying proportions. She now figures as exporter not only to Europe, but to South Africa, South America and even to India. Unfortunately the soil of Australia and the irregular rainfall offer many difficulties to the wheat grower, and demand the intervention of science to overcome them. In forecasts as to the Canadian wheat future, the prophets of 1898 were a little behind the mark. That fast developing country has done wonders, especially in Manitoba and the North-West. In Ontario, the third province suited to wheat production, the acreage under it has decreased, chiefly because of the many other forms of agriculture pursued. Sir William Crookes in 1898, favoured the forecast that there would be six million wheat acres in Canada in 1910. The actual figure for 1909 is 7,750,000 acres and that will certainly he outstripped long before 1931. If the laboratary does what is expected of it, many more bushels of grain will be won from the soil by the application of the nitrogen that science robs from the air. Major Craigie did not detract from the value of this magical process, but he places more reliance on the work of the botanist, who by laborious experiment produces disease-resisting and prolific breeds of wheat, who evolves a plant suited to inevitable environment, breeds a species that ripens early and thus defies the untimely invasion of the frost that comes like a thief in the night before the short and irregular summer warmth has done its work in developing the slower growing kinds. The resolute botanist ropes in semi-arid regions in his wheat area by producing varieties that can do with the scanty moisture provided there by nature. The success of the farmer of the future, says Major Craigie, will be in proportion to his adoption of "more careful tillage, of more scientific rotations, and of consideration for the changes in the grouping of population and in the world-wide conditions of man and his varying wants." The wheat-growers of Russia and Argentina will meanwhile find rivals in Manchuria, in Mesopotamia, in Central Africa, as they already have competitors in the Indian ryot. The dwellers in the Nile Valley with their increased water-supply and those on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, now that they have learned to use their reserves of water, will soon enter the wheat-markets of the world. On the whole, bread-eaters need not be worried, their favourite grain will not fail them too suddenly.

FINANCES AT OXFORD. SOME useful plain speaking is given by a correspondent of a Home contemporary, who signs himself "A Workman Undergraduate," on the financial side of Oxford life. He is of opinion that, under existing conditions, Oxford is no place for any man who has not at least £140 income to spend in the twenty-four or five weeks per year that he is in residence. That it is often done on less is well-known, but the effect is not for good. The absence of funds necessitates almost total abstinence from the pleasures of college life, and it necessitates equally that a large amount of time and energy is devoted to economising which would be better spent over books or equally well in recreation. The critic quickly finds one point where the armour is weak. "Unless," he says, "one cuts down the food allowance to a foolish meagreness, the weekly bill must average about twenty-eight shillings for food and coal. The term's bills, including tuition, room rent, food, subscriptions, fuel, light, taxes, dues, and incidentals, cannot well be less than £37 to £40 for the eight weeks. The same sum would keep me comfortably at home for nearly the whole year, and I should feed almost as well. The college food-bills indeed are simply maddening. At a middle-grade city restaurant the same dishes, just as well prepared, could be bought for about half the price. How is it that a college kitchen which has no rent to pay, which always knows beforehand what number of meals will be required, which has the greater part of its staff mainly paid by the undergraduates themselves—how is it that its prices are so high?" The question is asked whether Lord Curzon's Committee for investigation into and control of the college finances will be able to regulate the prices, and certainly, if some reform could be affected in this matter, it would be of the greatest usefulness

There are many to whom prices means nothing but the majority, not working men, would welcome some reduction of the charges where, if given proper consideration, it is plain that they are exhorbitant. "Workman's" suggestion, however, is that even this will not be enough, and that what is needed is that there shall be financial aid for such as he, who really need it. The question of whether the University funds could be utilised is left on one side, and the hint given that there is a very big chance for a wealthy philanthropist. There is, however, a better course. If the Board of Education cared so to do it would be an easy matter to see that each country provided, as they are empowered to do, money scholarships for University education such scholarships being advertised in all evening and secondary schools and technical colleges, while efforts should be made to raise a local county fund for the additional help of the holders of the scholarships. Another suggestion is that some or all of the Oxford colleges, preferably only the dozen best, should yearly provide accommodation for three or four working men; each college to provide for three or four counties; the scholarships to be named after the county—e.g., the Warwick, the Leicester. Each college could conduct the examination for itself in its allotted counties, but always under the direction of the University Examiner. There should be the restriction that candidates must be bona-fide working men of the artisan class, aged 18—25, who have been steadily in work since leaving school. There can be no doubt that much good is to be obtained by assisting those of the working classes who desire to benefit by University education. The mixing with all kinds of men and meeting all kinds of opinions is bound to have a good effect by reducing much of the class misunderstanding that exists, but it can only satisfactorily be done when the conditions are such as to wipe out class distinctions as represented by money distinctions as much as possible at the outset.

RUMANIA. IT has become the custom to regard Rumania as a somewhat unsettled part of Europe in dangerous proximity to storm centres, but there is quite another aspect for those who study the conditions. One of the most certain tests of a country's stability is the attention paid to its loans by other countries and on this basis of judging, the situation is eminently satisfactory. Although Great Britain has taken practically no part in Rumanian loans, neighbouring countries have afforded ample support and the present price of the Bonds, far above the issue price, answers all questions that may be asked as to their actual value. It is worthy of notice that nearly all the loans, with the exception of the State Bonds, issued have been taken up although bearing no State guarantee. One of the reasons of the prosperity of the country is that it is far in advance of its neighbours as regards Government. The judicial organization is particularly good, especially in commercial matters, and since the national debt per head of population, both internal and external, is only about half that in Great Britain, the attraction offered to capital is increased. The Rumanian national debt amounts to about fifty-six millions, of which thirty-two millions has been spent on railways which produce a net amount of revenue of a million and a quarter, while the greater part of the remainder of the debt has been spent on harbour and military works, roads, public buildings and other necessary undertakings. In recent years there has been considerable activity in Municipal improvement, including such enterprises as tramways and water works, and granted peaceful conditions in the South-East of Europe the attractions offered to investors would seem to be particularly good.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Mysore Government have appointed Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jones, to be Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th September, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 65,598 maunds with an increase of Rs. 4,297 in the earnings.

IT may not be generally known that of the varieties of Indian jutes which are edible, "Carchorus capsularis" is officially reported to make quite a good and palatable "spinach" for the table.

THE Rev. H. C. Eddowes, M. A., has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Madras Establishment, in the place of the Rev. A. A. Sharp, who have been permitted to retire on the 1st October next.

THE Mysore Darbar have directed Revenue officers in the course of their tours to explain to the ryots, etc. the advantages of depositing savings in the Postal and Government Savings Banks, Co-operative Credit Societies and Agricultural Banks in the State.

AMONG Indian papermaking plants which are under investigation by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India are "Apocynum vanetum" and "Edgeworthia Gardneri," and reports on their capabilities for the purpose on paper manufacture will be published in due course.

THE term of employment of the Special Detective Police on the Kolar Gold Field in Mysore has been extended for another three years from July, 1909. The annual cost of the establishment, which is maintained by contributions made to the Mysore Government by the Mining Companies, amount to about Rs. 13,000.

THE weaving and ploughing competitions to be held in connection with the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1909, take place the former on the 26th October and three following days and the latter between the 25th and 30th idem. A gold medal and money prizes are to be awarded at the weaving competition and money prizes at the ploughing competition.

AMONG measures being taken to combat malarial fever in the United Provinces, the authorities are making an experiment in the Muttra district—a bad malarial country—designed to test the efficiency of the treatment of school children by administering quinine as a prophylactic. Arrangements are also being made for the importation from the West Indies of a quantity of small fish of a kind which is known to feed on the larval of mosquitoes. The restriction of canal irrigation in the vicinity of towns and villages is also contemplated.

ANOTHER important product with which, according to the British Consul, the planters in Java are making steady headway is rubber, the cultivation of which again advanced during the year 1908. Exports are stated to be still on a limited scale and the Consul believes that they must continue so for some years, but the small quantities of "Ceara Castilloa" and "Ficus Elastica" which have been shipped have, he reports, sold at high prices. "Hevea" has so far only gone forward in sample lots, but these are stated to have been sufficient to prove that Java Para rubber is as good as either the Federated Malay States of Ceylon rubber.

IN connection with measures taken in the Central Provinces and Berar to deal with plague it is officially stated that though no special arrangements were made in the provinces for an organised campaign against rats on a large scale, the destruction of the rodents is now generally practised in all Municipalities, and in many cases the spread of infection from village to village has been successfully checked by drawing rat-killing cordons round centres of infection. In the Nagpur district 183,774 rats are stated to have been destroyed during the year 1907-08 at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and during the year 1908 the total number of rats destroyed in all districts of the provinces is stated to have been about half a million.

THE position as regards lawlessness on the borders of the submontane tracts of Oudh and Nepal is reported as very unsatisfactory, and criminals are said to constantly evade justice by crossing from one jurisdiction to the other. The United Provinces Government have accordingly decided that a determined effort must be made during the ensuing cold weather to protect the British side of the border by despatching a force of armed and mounted police there, and it is hoped that with the co-operation of the Nepal Government it will be possible to put an effective check on the lawlessness which has developed itself in the neighbourhood.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

Australian Defences.

NEW FEDERAL SITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 13.

IN the House of Representatives, on Friday, the debate on the Bill to amend the financial clauses of the Constitution was resumed.

Mr. Hughes (N. S. W.), who was received with Opposition cheers, said that Mr. Deakin had, since the initiation of Federation, declared himself an advocate of national as against provincial rights.

Mr. Hughes said that he could understand the surrender of France to Bismarck after Sedan, but he could not understand the surrender of the Commonwealth Government to the State Premiers. He himself was not opposed to State rights, and if he were the electors would know what to do with him. After nine years' experience of the terrible bondage of the Braddon clause, however, no elector would support its continuance, and the proposed agreement was little better. On the revenue of the present year the Commonwealth would get £5,000,000, while the States would get £5,600,000. The former would not meet Commonwealth obligations. There was the additional expenditure of £2,000,000 for a "Dreadnought" or its equivalent. Other additional expenditure on defence would amount to £1,000,000 per annum, or 5s. per head. Then there was the taking over of the Northern Territory and the cost of developing it. Mr. Deakin had said that the Commonwealth was free to impose direct taxation, but he knew that with the cohorts behind him he could never obtain this. Their idea was duties on tea, kerosene, sugar, and other necessaries of life. The hob-nailed boots of the Conservative Party were making themselves more and more heard.

The wealthy classes of the country would have to pay their fair share of taxation. In addition to the expenditure on defence there were to be reckoned with the costs of the trans-Australian railway, the expenditure on the Federal capital, and that in connection with the appointment of the High Commissioner. With the payment of 25s. per head they could do none of these things. The most they could give and pay their way was 20s. per head. Mr. Deakin's estimate of increased Customs and Excise revenue was unreliable—it was more likely to decrease. The imports to New South Wales under a protection tariff have enormously decreased, and revenue must have a tendency to drop. The electors should be told every day that the States' rights cry was only a mask behind which the Conservative Party was hiding. For eight years Mr. Deakin had pointed out the way to national greatness, but now he was endeavouring to side-track the car of the Commonwealth. Either the Senate was a useless Chamber or it was clothed with every power to protect State rights. He called on the Government to declare whether it had lost faith in the Senate as a State Chamber, and if so, to take the necessary step to reform it. Mr. Deakin had said that a systematic attempt was to be made to induce irrigation, but it would cost more to pay the States 25s. per head and to govern each individual than would be obtained from them in Customs duties. Mr. Fisher had pointed out the way by which the finances of the Commonwealth and the States might be permanently separated. This proposal was to give the States an annuity. It now appeared, according to Mr. Wade, that even after the debts had been paid off by the Commonwealth, payment was to continue for ever and ever. Nothing more monstrous was ever heard of. If the Government intended to make the matter a party question it was useless to debate it, and the sooner Mr. Crouch was put up to move the gag the better. He would ask whether the Government supporters were to have a free hand. The agreement had been arrived at by a body of men unknown to the Constitution, and most of whom held office in the States by the most precarious tenure. One of them was even then fighting for his political life, and another only held it by a majority of one. An epidemic would kill him yet. When the party whip was cracked men like Messrs. Willis and Mauger would vote for the agreement, although it would kill protection. An ordinary Act of Parliament would be honourably observed by future Parliaments, and an amendment of the Constitution was, therefore, unnecessary. He would oppose the agreement, because it was a recognition of the supremacy of the States. He had no objection to a per capita payment, but he would oppose it being made permanent.

COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES.

A return was made available on Friday by the Minister for Defence, showing the state of the defence forces on June 30. In the military forces the percentages of efficients to establishment were as follows :—New South Wales, 83; Victoria, 78; Queensland, 84; South Australia, 84; Western Australia, 59; Tasmania, 77 and for the Commonwealth as a whole 80·6. The percentages of efficients to actual strength of the militia force were as follows :—New South Wales, 86; Victoria, 85; Queensland, 90; South Australia, 89; Western Australia, 68; Tasmania, 82, and for the Commonwealth as a whole 86. The figures for the volunteers were as follows :—Percentage of efficients to establishment: New South Wales, 80; Victoria, 87; Queensland, 40; South Australia, 62; Western Australia, 50; Tasmania, 75; and for the Commonwealth as a whole 73. Percentage of efficients to actual strength New South Wales, 90; Victoria, 87; Queensland 73; South Australia, 74; Western Australia, 59; Tasmania, 85; and for the Commonwealth as a whole 82. The defence force, volunteers and militia, consisted of 21,544 men or 1,353 below the authorised establishment. There were 18,385 efficient and 3,152 non-efficients. The precentages were :—To establishment: New South Wales, 82; Victoria, 79; Queensland, 81; South Australia, 78; Western Australia, 55; Tasmania, 76; and for the Commonwealth as a whole 78. To actual strength New South Wales, 89; Victoria, 85; Queensland, 90; South Australia, 85; Western Australia, 66; Tasmania, 83; and for the Commonwealth 85.

A further return gave a comparison of the position of members of rifle clubs, from which it appeared that the percentage of efficients is on the decrease. Taking the figures for the year 1905-6 and comparing them with those for 1908-9, it was shown that the percentage of efficients in New South Wales decreased from 69 to 64, in Victoria from 57 to 53, in Queensland from 77 to 65, in South Australia from 68 to 50, in Western Australia from 60 to 55, and in Tasmania from 85 to 66. The number of rifle club members increased in New South Wales from 8,434 to 16,118, in Victoria from 18,141 to 22,930, in Queensland from 8,857 to 7,047, in South Australia from 3,284 to 5,017, in Western Australia from 3,126 to 5,280, and in Tasmania from 297 to 1,404. For the whole Commonwealth there was an increased membership of clubs from 37,121 to 57,856, but the percentage of efficients decreased from 63 to 58. "The state of efficiency of the militia and volunteer forces, as disclosed by the return," said Mr. Joseph Cook, "is very satisfactory indeed. Regarding the rifle clubs I have not yet received the departmental explanation, but I should say that it is possible that the average of efficiency has been reduced by the formation of so many new clubs. The members of these would naturally take a little time to become efficient. I think that we must look forward to a great many alterations. There will be a big change regarding shooting, discipline, control, and everything else. The rifle clubs will be made the real second line of defence. The membership of the clubs is increasing very rapidly, and they may have a strength of 100,000 men in the near future. The new Defence Bill will probably be introduced towards the end of next week."

ISLAND MASSACRES.

Another horrible massacre has been perpetrated at the New Hebrides group. The victims were the crew of the French recruiting schooner "Guadalite," a small inter-island trading vessel belonging to New Caledonia. The "Guadalite" was on one of her periodical recruiting trips through the group, and put into Espiegle Bay, Malliculla. While sailing into the bay the schooner missed stays and ran ashore. Hordes of savages immediately rushed down upon the unfortunate eastways and attacked and killed them with tomahawks and spears. The savages subsequently captured the wreck, and looted it of everything of value. The crew of the schooner consisted of the captain (a Frenchman) and four or five natives. The news of the massacre was brought into Vila by another recruiting vessel, the "Normandie," also French. A warship has since been despatched to the scene. When the French steamer "Pacifique" left the islands the precise details had not come to hand, and it was considered possible in some quarters that some of the members of the crew of the schooner had escaped to the bush. Particulars of a number of stirring incidents in New Britain were narrated on Wednesday morning by Mr. G. Furter, who arrived in Sydney by the N.D.L. liner "Coblenz." Mr. Furter, who comes from German New Guinea, is connected with the firm of E. Forsyth and Co., large planters and traders in the German colony. A massacre was recently perpetrated by natives on the south coast of New Britain. It appears that Mr. Lindsay, who ran a small recruiting schooner, called at one place on the island, and came to grief, principally though not exercising due caution. It is alleged that he aroused the anger of the natives by forcibly taking off some boys and girls with the result that the party were attacked. Lindsay was speared from behind and then had his brains clubbed out. The crew to the number of half a dozen as well as recruits from other places, suffered a similar fate. An instance of cannibalism is reported by Mr. Furter in New Britain. Four of the boys on one of Forsyth's plantations, near Herbertshohe, ran away and after travelling about 30 miles down the south-west of the island three of them were captured by Kanakas who killed and ate them. On the north coast of New Britain one of the savage tribes known as the Bainings has been giving trouble. A few years ago the natives were punished by the Government for attacking the Roman Catholic mission station and murdering several missionaries. Since then they had kept quiet, but about a fortnight ago a section of this tribe came down to the coast and killed eight natives. With a view to leading the authorities to conclude that their victims had been killed by crocidiles they placed the corpses on the river bank. However they also set up signs of a declaration of war, and at the time the "Ceblenz" left it was anticipated by the Government that a serious rising would be the result.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT CROP.

The Government Statistician has furnished particulars respecting the estimated area under wheat for the present season. The total is given at 2,240,408 acres under wheat, of which 1,871,310 acres is expected to be cut for grain, and 369,098 acres for hay. This is an increase of 251,305 acres as compared with 1908, when 1,394,056 was cut for grain. Riverina is expected to have 669,988 acres under wheat, as against 601,204 acres last year, and it is expected that 561,229 acres will be cut for grain, and 108,759 acres for hay. The increased areas for the present season are due to various causes. Speaking generally, the rainfall throughout the ploughing season has been all that could be desired, and has enabled the farmers to prepare a much larger area than formerly. The prospects of a favourable season, the high prices ruling for wheat, and the cutting up of large estates have been the main developmental factors. Moreover the farmers realise that by clearing and cropping the land they are in a better position to cope with rabbits and to receive a profitable return for their labour. Serviceable rains have fallen, and the crops generally are in a forward and healthy condition.

THE CAPITAL SITE.

As was anticipated, finality with respect to the transfer to the Commonwealth of a site in the Yass-Canberra district for a Federal capital, was reached at the third conference of the Commonwealth Attorney-General and the Minister of Home Affairs, with the Premier and Chief Secretary of New South Wales. All the outstanding legal questions were settled as far as they could be settled, as between the national and State Governments. The difficulty raised by the wish of the State Ministry to alter the boundaries proposed for the Federal territory was considered, but the Federal Ministers were able to show Mr. Wade that it was impossible, for certain reasons that were stated to consent to the alteration. The point was not considered of sufficient importance to retard agreement as to the procedure, but it may affect the reception given to Mr. Wade's Bill in the State Parliament. A second party of New South Wales State members will visit Yass-Canberra next week, and so it will be Wednesday in next week, before Mr. Wade can introduce the resolutions which are to precede the measure voluntarily ceding an area to the Commonwealth,

A NEW RIFLE.

The Victorian Military Inventions Board has before it the model and particulars of a new rifle which has been invented by an Australian expert, Mr. Hyland. The new weapon is understood to have already impressed both the British and Australian military authorities with advantages it appears to possess over the existing mark III. Lee-Enfield magazine rifle. One of the advantages claimed is that the Hylard rifle can fire cartridges of a much higher power than the present weapon can stand.

A.

THIS year's area under the Madras indigo crop is at present estimated at 41,900 acres or 24 per cent. over the sown area of August, 1908. The advance in cultivation is ascribed to timely rains and condition is fair to good. There is also an area of some 1,300 acres under indigo this year in non-ryotwari tracts.

*[By Telegraph to] Perth, W.A.]

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

NARROW GOVERNMENT MAJORITIES.

Labourites and the Election.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

In view of the narrowness of the Government majorities on the whisky duties Clause last week, the Whips have made a special appeal to about a hundred Liberals who have been absent from recent late sittings, pointing out that a defeat of the Government even on a minor matter would be an irretrievable disaster.

It is stated that the Government has decided to send the Development Fund Bill to the Lords before the Budget. This would afford the Lords an opportunity for a sort of rehearsal for the debate on the Budget. Political circles regard January as the more probable date of the election as the session is expected to extend into November.

LATER.

Mr. Keir-Hardie, speaking at Bristol, said though the Labour members approved the Budget, the latter was only what it was owing to the influence of the Labour Party. The Labour Party would consequently run its own candidates wherever there was a chance of beating either of the other parties. They would return to Parliament 65 or 70 strong.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Less Interference Wanted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. Botha has sailed for Capetown. He was accorded a memorable send-off by Ministers, officials and notable people. Colonel Seely accompanied him to Southampton.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Botha said: "Forget us awhile and give us a chance of solving our difficulties ourselves. We are firmly resolved after the blood and tears of the past, to build up a nation of which the Mother Country will be justly proud. The White races only require a policy of mutual forbearance. Imbued with this spirit and policy, I am returning to South Africa."

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Strengthening the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

According to advices from Vienna, an article in the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* says: "The visit of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has strengthened the policy of the alliance pursued by Austria and Germany for three decades, and their relations with the third ally as the immovable basis of their European policy."

The Article emphasises that relations with Italy based on that policy will continue with the old certainty and trustworthiness, quoting recent proofs thereof.

DR COOK'S RECORDS.

Peary's Strange Action.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. Whitney, son of the millionaire, whom Cook entrusted with his records, has ...d to Labrador on board the "Jeanie." ...graphs that when he went on board ...sevelt," Peary refused to allow ...ything belonging to Dr. Cook on board, and he was forced to leave the box containing Dr. Cook's effects in the cache at Etah in Greenland.

FRANCE AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Progress in spite of Disasters.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Kaiser has sent his condolences on the disaster to the "Republique" to the French Minister of War.

The latter, interviewed, said he was in no way discouraged. The "Republique" would be replaced, and in addition another dirigible was almost ready. France was also purchasing aeroplanes for military purposes.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The French Government, considering that aeronauts who were killed in the "Republique" disaster, died in the cause of science and of the Fatherland, will make provision for their families. The disaster has drawn attention to the superiority of construction of the Zeppelin airship which is built in compartments, each containing a gasbag, whereas the "Republique" contained only a single gasbag.

LONDON BISHOP TO VISIT INDIA.

Departure from Home.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The Bishop of Southwark and his wife start to-day for Bombay. They will visit Lahore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Delhi and possibly Madras and will return in February.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIAN CONCESSION.

Negotiation for a Big Loan.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that a British Syndicate is negotiating an advance to Russia of twenty-five millions in return for concession to work existing railways and exploit minerals and forests in the North of Caucasia for a long term.

SEVERE MAGNETIC STORM.

Telegraphs Paralysed.

BEAUTIFUL PHENOMENON IN AUSTRALIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

A beautiful aurora was witnessed throughout Australia on Saturday night. The telegraphs were affected. An atmospheric disturbance also occurred in Argentina.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The extraordinary magnetic storm reported in Europe and America extended also to India. It began at 5-10 p.m. on Saturday and lasted until 7-40 p.m., it then stopped but was resumed at 8-30 p.m. and continued until four on Sunday morning. Telegraphic communication from both Madras and Calcutta with Bombay was totally interrupted during part of the time the storm lasted, all wires running East and West being affected. The force of the earth currents varied from twenty milliamperes negative to forty positive.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Spanish Success.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Spaniards have captured an important Moorish centre at Nador with a slight loss.

LUCKNOW DINNER IN LONDON.

Seven Mutiny Veterans Present.

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 27.

At the Lucknow dinner, last night, only seven veterans were present. Sir George Barker presided.

LORD KITCHENER.

Arrival at HongKong.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Lord Kitchener has landed at Hongkong where he is the guest of the Governor.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The late Marquis of Ripon left £125,000.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 17th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day, and the s.s. "Macedonia" left for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. to-day.

FRONTIER DURBAR AT QUETTA.

Loyalty of the Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 27.

Sir Henry McMahon held his annual Durbar to-day at the Sandeman Hall, at which General Slater, C.B., Brigadier-General Aylmer, V. C., C.B., Brigadier-General Capper, C.B., and Staff, the Political Agents of the several districts and several officers of the regiments at Quetta were present; also a large number of ladies who graced the galleries with their presence. Khellats and lungis and certificates of honour were given to many of the Chiefs and medals and binoculars and certificates to several of the local levy for distinguished service and bravery. Several deserving civil officials were also decorated and received medals, among them being Mr. F. Beaty, District Superintendent of Police, and Rai Bahadur Jamiat Rai, the Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the A. G. G.

The ceremony opened with an address to Sir Henry McMahon, read by Khan Bahadur Jewlaludeen Khan, Minister of Kala State, and Sir Henry delivered a speech in which, recounting briefly the administration of the District and extolling the Chiefs for their loyalty and services, etc., which was translated into Urdu by Rai Bahadur, Jamiat Rai. The space being limited in the Sandeman Hall, the audience invited were few. Sir Henry, on arrival and departure, was received by a salute of two batteries of light field guns which were stationed in the grounds adjoining, and a guard of honour with the band of the 14th Sikhs under a Native Officer was present also an escort of the 19th Lancers. The ceremony lasted an hour and everything passed off satisfactorily.

POLITICAL AGITATOR SILENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Saturday, prohibited by judicial order Pundit Bhoj Dutt, a political agitator and editor of the Vernacular paper *Musafir Arya* at Agra, from lecturing in the Albert Hall that evening on the subject "Mussulman Logon ke Barkhalif" against the interests of Mahomedans. The order directs him to refrain from delivering any lecture, or preaching, or holding, or taking part in any meeting in Calcutta for a period of two months.

NEW COMPLAINT AGAINST THE REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 27.

At a Swadeshi meeting held at College Square, Calcutta, on Sunday evening, the speakers enjoined the Boycott. Sasan Kajiban Roy said that West Bengal had thrown East Bengal overboard by accepting the Reform Scheme which would bring about a split between the Bengali speaking races. Gispati Kabyathirta controverted this statement. Other speakers spoke in support of the Boycott.

MAHOMEDAN MEMBER FOR SIND.

Hindu Sabbha's Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 27.

With reference to the agitation set on foot by Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency for demanding a change in the representation for Sind Mahomedans on the Bombay Legislative Council under the new Reform Scheme and complaint by the Hon'ble Bhurgi of Hyderabad and Yusifali Alibhoy of Karachi that one of the seats intended for Mahomedans viz., that assigned to the District Local Boards was far from safe, the Sind Hindu Sabha has sent in representation to the Government of Bombay in Council pointing out that the ratio of Mahomedans to Hindus on District Local Boards in Sind is 71-6 to 28-4. Past experience has shown that the Hindu does not stand any reasonable chance of being returned by landholders in Sind in another Mahomedan ellectorate. Various conditions which exist against the large number of landholders presenting themselves at polling stations for recording votes are entirely absent from the case of the District Local Board members as the latter would be a compact and select organised body who by a long habit and fear of disqualification, consequent on continued absence from the Board meeting, would not be expected to miss an important meeting held for purposes of election to the Legislative Council and would lend themselves more easily to be taken in hand by electioneering agent except when physically disabled from attending. That Mahomedans in Sind recognised the landholders' constituency as their impregnable stronghold, may not only be gathered from past experience, but also deduced from the absence of allusion to it in the complaint by Bhurgri and Yusifali.

In the opinion of the Sabha much more, therefore, is the District Board seat a close preserve for Mahomedans.

With reference to the remarks made at the Bombay Moslem League meetings that whenever Hindus are not able to carry a candidate it is always open to them to vote solid for a Mahomedan "Congresswalla," who would act as their mandatory and must be considered a Hindu member, the Sabha does not believe this sentiment to have emanated from Sind Mahomedans. When applied to Sind, this supposition is absolutely untenable. Firstly, with an exception here and there could be found no Hindu member in Sind District Boards who takes the least interests in Indian National Congress; secondly, even if it were not so, it would be an extravagant flight of imagination to think that Hindu members of District Boards possess power or influence, not to speak of inclination, to send a Mahomedan who would act as their mandatory; thirdly, it can not be questioned that there is not a single Mahomedan on District Local Boards who can be called a "Congresswalla," nay Sind Mahomedans have been conspicuous for not only keeping themselves absolutely aloof from the Congress, but even from Sind Provincial Conferences, because of the dread that by doing so they might be suspected of sympathy with the Congress.

On the other hand the assumption made by Government that Municipalities in Sind would return a Hindu representative is not so sure of realization. While the number of Hindus on these bodies exceeds that of Mahomedans, it by no means equals that of all non-Hindus. Far from other non-Hindu Sections favouring a Hindu candidate in preference to a Mahomedan, should a Mahomedan candidate stand, the probability is the other way. It was not therefore improbable that the Hindus of Sind may be left entirely out of any elected seat in the Council, a result which would be subversive of the principle of representation of minorities already admitted and would frustrate the expectations and pledges of Government. The Sabbha thus points out it is the Hindus of Sind who have a grievance rather than Mahomedans. The Hindus do not propose to resort to such shadowy and indefinite claims as gatekeepers of India and political importance but appeal to substantial factors of education, capacity, wealth and advancement which are the essence of franchise and not to the bare number of population and more specially the admitted doctrine of representation of minorities.

Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS.

Well Enough to Attend Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 27.

After an interval of ten days Sir Lawrence Jenkins resumed his seat on the bench at the High Court to-day and with Mr. Justice Carnduff resumed the hearing of the appeals in the Alipore Bomb case. His Lordship was congratulated by Mr. Norton on behalf of the Bar, and the Crown Counsel then proceeded to deal with the case against Sudhir Chander Sirkar, the Khulna boy, and that of the Sen Brothers who are alleged to have manufactured the explosives and sold seditious pamphlets in Sylhet.

The case is now expected to last well into next month.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STAFF.

New Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The following postings are notified on the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff:—Major Wilson, 10th Hussars, to be Military Secretary; Captain Lindsay, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Interpreter.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Breaches Repaired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, SEPTEMBER 27.

The breaches on the railway line between Makhdumpore and Abdulhakim have been repaired and through communication was restored to-day.

H. M. S. "PROSERPINE," Captain J. T. Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 24th September, and called at Balticaloa Androth and Cannanore.

THE Syrian Patriarch of Antioch who is visiting the principal cities in India, is expected in Ootacamund this week and the Governor of Madras has granted an interview with him.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for the construction by a local syndicate under a concession from the Mysore Durbar of a two feet six inch railway from Bangalore to Chikbalpore.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

Lobby Opinion.

London, September 12.

OPINION in the lobbies of the House of Commons considers that Lord Rosebery by his speech at Glasgow has created a new situation, and has rendered even more likely the Lords' rejection of the Budget. The Conservatives attach great significance to Lord Rosebery's declaration of his belief that the Government is taunting the Lords to throw the Budget out. The Bill will be sent to the Upper House about October 15, and both parties think that a general election will follow in a few weeks.

PRESS COMMENTS.

All of the London newspapers comment upon the speech delivered by Lord Rosebery at Glasgow.

The "Times" states that the Bill involves a social revolution without precedent. Lord Rosebery showed that behind devices whose professed end is revenue there lurk far-reaching schemes for the subversion and redistribution of private property.

The "Daily Mail" claims that the speech will settle the fate of the Budget, because it will convince the multitude of independent voters belonging to neither party.

The "Daily Telegraph" remarks that Lord Rosebery has pronounced an elegy over the Liberal Party as it existed until Mr. Lloyd George assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and Mr. Churchill was admitted to the Cabinet.

The "Daily News" asserts that there is no opponent so venemous as the renegade and no critic so stern as the man who has failed.

The "Daily Chronicle" declares that the speech was that of a great landlord and not that of a great Liberal. It was entirely coloured by the prejudices and prepossessions of landlordism.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

A deputation from cricket, football, and golf clubs headed by the M.C.C., the Rugby Union and the Football Association, yesterday requested that the Government should exempt from the operatives of the Finance Bill land used for sporting and recreative purposes.

On behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) the Parliamentary Secretary for the Home Office (Mr. C. F. G. Masterman) promised to exempt bona-fide clubs from the increment tax.

The Government proposes to exempt from succession duties equally with legacy and estate duties all works of art bequeathed to the nation.

The North Pole.

COMMANDER PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The London "Times" has received from the "New York Times" the second portion of Commander Peary's summary of his expedition to the North Pole.

From August 18 until the party came near the 88th parallel (when Captain Bartlett, the Master of the "Roosevelt," turned back, in accordance with a pre-arrangement, to constitute supporting parties) the narrative records monotonous experiences of snow and haze and difficulties in negotiating leads of water.

Beyond the 88th parallel the party covered 20 miles in one day, the dogs sometimes running. The ice grinding in every direction was in the keen air like frozen steel a few miles from the Pole. There was scarcely any snow. The party covered the last 40 miles in 12 hours, and Commander Peary stopped with four Eskimos at the Pole for 30 hours, during which he planted flags in the ice. No special incident occurred on the return journey to Cape Columbia, where the party arrived almost lifeless from fatigue.

Commander Peary telegraphs that he will prove that Dr. Cook never reached the Pole.

The United States Geodetic Survey Bureau has offered to arbitrate between the claims of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook.

The friends of Dr. Cook allege that the latter's quarrel with Commander Peary began on the Arctic Expedition of 1901 owing to Commander Peary's monopolising the comforts of the party.

Several explorers attach no importance to what the Eskimos say on one side or the other.

A question has been raised on the authority of Professor Parker, who accompanied Dr. Cook to Greenland in 1903-06, as to whether or not Dr. Cook ever climbed Mt. McKinley.

British Trade Union Congress.

MOTION FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION REJECTED.

At the annual Trade Union Congress at Ipswich yesterday, a motion submitted by Mr. Ben Tillet in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes, was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Resolutions were carried in favour of (1) a general eight-hours' working day; (2) the land clauses of the Budget: (3) regular autumn sessions of Parliament; and (4) the principle of equal wages for equal work for men and women.

The Late Mr. Harriman.

EFFECT ON STOCKS.

CAPITALISTS COMBINE TO PREVENT "BEAR" RAIDS.

Representatives of big money interests in New York, including Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the First National Bank, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. James Loeb, Mr. James Speyer, Mr. James Stillman, and Mr. H. C. Frick, have combined to prevent "bear" raids on the stocks in which the late Mr. Harriman was interested. The combination will continue until it is certain that the Harriman interests are in safe and capable hands. It is reported that the combine has guaranteed £5,000,000 for the purpose of supporting the market. The chief Harriman stocks yesterday rose from 6 to 12 points.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION IN SIND.

Four Persons Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 27.

The Sessions Judge, Sukkur, admitted Viramal, proprietor of the Edward Press of Sukkur and editor of the Vernacular paper *Sindhee*, who was arrested last Friday under Section 124A, Indian Penal Code, to bail on furnishing surety for Rs. 10,000 and personal recognizance in a like sum. The other accused Chetumal, proprietor of a Swadeshi shop at Sukkur, was also released on bail for a similar amount. The case is fixed for hearing before Mr. Milne, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur. The accused are charged having printed and published a book purporting to be translations of Tilak's Swadeshi writings alleged to be seditious and Gordhanlal, son of Pundit Topandas Sharma of Shikarpur who was arrested here last Saturday and is said to be the author of the book in question.

SWADESHI MEETING IN DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPTEMBER 26.

A largely attended meeting was held at Sadar Ghat Park this evening, Mr. Rajani Kantha Gupta, Pleader, presiding, and Mr. Rostu Kanta Basu being one of the speakers. The proceedings included the renewal of the Swadeshi vow and Boycott protest.

THE *Gazette of India* will commence publication in Calcutta for the winter season as usual on the 13th of November next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A Nation in Arms.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

ON Wednesday, the Austrian Emperor arrived on the manœuvre ground in Moravia. His Majesty is staying at the Castle of Count Harrach, in Gross-Meseritch. Two hours later the Emperor William also reached Meseritch. Previous to his reception, a political incident of some note took place, Meseritch is a Czech town, whose Burgomaster insisted upon greeting the Kaiser in a Czech speech. Welcoming the German Kaiser on reaching Austrian soil with a Czech oration said to be avoided, and a plan was arranged by which the Kaiser left the Imperial train at the German town of Iglau. The Kaiser entered an automobile, in which he finished the journey to Gross-Meseritch. At Iglau the Kaiser was met by the Heir to the Austrian Throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, with the other Archdukes. The platform of the station was filled with spectators. The automobile in which the Kaiser and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand rode passed through the town, the streets being lined by German peasants wearing their peculiar costume, which is especially rich in brilliant colouring. A picturesque peasant wedding party also passed before the Kaiser, who examined the costumes with the greatest interest. At the gate of Harrach Castle the Emperor Francis Joseph awaited his guest. Mutual cordial greetings followed of the warmest character.

The apartments prepared for the Kaiser at the Castle were superbly decorated, Count Harrach having brought from his estates costly antiquities and magnificent art specimens, among them being a tortoiseshell cabinet belonging to the Duchess de Guastallo, with pillons and capitals of chased silver. There is also a writing table formerly belonging to Queen Marie Antoinette, furnished with rich ornamental settings. The walls of the Kaiser's writing-room are adorned with ancient embroidered tapestries, with ivory ornamental insertions of great value. The apartments of the Austrian Emperor were, in accordance with his wishes, of the simplest character, an iron bedstead, which accompanies him all journeys, being the chief article of furniture.

The troops, who arrived two days ago, are already at home in their cantonments, but will enter upon the serious work of the manœuvres to-morrow. The North Army is commanded by the Archduke Eugen, the South Army by General Versbach von Hadamar. About 80,000 men will take part in the operations, during which the German Kaiser will be able to observe the latest modern additions to the Austrian Army and equipment. The troops wear for the first time the new steel-grey uniform. All the dark-coloured coats and uniforms will shortly disappear. Experiments with a new machine gun are looked forward to with much interest in military circles. It was introduced into the Army during the late Balkan crisis, and has been pronounced to be extraordinarily successful. For the first time also, the new field cooking kitchens are to be brought into service. They are expected to supply cooked rations with unusual rapidity. New cooking chests, in which prepared food can be kept warm for a considerable time, will also be tried. The Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand has prepared a surprise for the Kaiser. He will accompany him in an automobile and when far from any house will offer him luncheon. While the Kaiser expresses astonishment at seeing no viands, one of the small new field kitchens will arrive, and in twenty minutes luncheon will be prepared and served, giving the Kaiser an opportunity of examining the apparatus. Wireless telegraphy will also prove interesting, owing to the invention of travelling radio-stations, which from their light construction can pass over the worst roads. Experiments have shown that telegrams can be sent to 500 kilometres distance. Telegrams have been sent to Berlin from the manœuvre field. Both armies are connected with a central station, and each single corps has two radio-stations.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH ARMAMENTS.

Answering questions in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the Prime Minister reiterated the readiness of the British Ministry to meet cordially any intimation that the German Government desires an arrangement for the reduction of armaments:

Mr. Byles (L.) asked the Prime Minister whether he had noticed the renewed interest awakened in Germany on the subject of a possible agreement as to sea armaments between that country and Great Britain; and, having regard to the growth of naval expenditure disclosed in the return just issued to Parliament, was he able to hold out any hope that fresh efforts would be made by His Majesty's Government to arrive at the basis of some understanding which would relieve the peoples of both countries of the burden of such expenditure.

Mr. Baker (L.) asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to a statement signed by his Excellency Dr. von Holleban, late Ambassador at Washington, as well as other representative public men of Germany, in favour of a reduction of armaments; and whether, in view of this pronouncement, and his statement that the Government were anxious to come to some arrangement with other Powers, he would take advantage of this opportunity to make further representations to the German Government, with a view to a mutual understanding as to a limitation of naval armaments.

Mr. Asquith: My hon. friends may be assured that any intimation that the German Government desire to take such an arrangement as is suggested into consideration will meet with a most cordial response from His Majesty's Government, and it must be quite clear, after the public statements which have already been made by responsible Ministers of the Crown, that no representations from His Majesty's Government are required to prove that this is the case.

Mr. Byles: Is it not possible for the initiative to be taken on this side, considering the enormous international interests involved?

Mr. Asquith: We have taken the initiative.

Mr. Byles: information which has been received from Germany in a more or less informal way—

The Speaker: Order, order! The hon. member has asked his question, and has had his answer.

"A NATION IN ARMS."

Earl Roberts has written an introduction for a souvenir, which is to be presented on the occasion of the first production of a new play, called "A Nation in Arms," which is being rehearsed this week at the Aldwych Theatre, for a provincial tour, beginning on Sept. 20 at Warrington, and going afterwards to Manchester, Blackburn, Preston, St. Helen's, Bradford, Harrogate, Wigan, Rochdale, and Liverpool, reaching London probably in January. In the course of his remarks, Lord Roberts says: "I can confidently assert that the scenes in the play are by no means an exaggerated picture of the scenes which would occur in England—more especially in the great commercial and industrial centres—were an invading army to effect a landing on our shores. The hopeless inefficiency of our gallant and patriotic, but inadequately trained Territorials against fully-trained soldiers is only too truly pourtrayed. The play is being promoted by enthusiastics in the cause of national defence, who are bearing the cost of the initial production, and it is intended to demonstrate the insufficiency of the Territorial scheme to meet a possible invasion. The scene is laid in Yorkshire, and is supposed to occupy twenty-four hours only in action. The author, Mr. B. T. Townree, of St. John's College, Oxford, a resident of Warrington, received his suggestion for the play from Zola's story, "The Attack on the Mill," representing an incident in the Franco-Prussian War, and he has adapted the idea to English life and the present-day question of national defence.

VILLAGERS AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

Charge of Assault.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 27.

To-day, before Mr. L. F. Sedgwick, Assistant Collector of Poona, six villagers of the Wadgaon villages were put on their trial on a charge of assault, illegal restraining and threatening three British Officers, Lieutenants Thunder, Hubson and Milne, of the Northamptonshire Regiment. The Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. R. L. J. Apte, pleader.

The case against the villagers was that on the 18th instant at the village of Wadgaon, while the three Officers, who were out snipe shooting, were proceeding in the direction of a nullah which was flanked on either side by fields, were set upon with a crowd of thirty and would possibly have fared badly at the hands of the mob who were stirred to vengeance by one of the accused who appeared to be a leading man of the village, had it not been for the timely arrival of Babu Waman Bhedi.

What led to the incident as could be correctly ganged was that while the three officers were proceeding in extended order Lieut Milne, in the centre being flanked on his right and left wing by his brother officers, had spotted a snipe and fired. He appeared to have winged the bird and after firing his shot, a villager walked up to him pointing to his eye. The Officers endeavoured to explain to the villager that if he (the villager) had bean injured it was purely accidental. The explanation, however, would not satisfy the said-to-be-injured villager who took up two stones and threatened damage if the Officers did not deliver up their guns and cash and accompany the gang, that had now collected, to the village. The Officers, however, could not make themselves understood. After the arrival of the Babu Krishnaji, who appeared to have pacified the excited villagers by having the names of the Officers taken with the number of their guns. The Officers then returned to barracks about 7 p.m., having walked around Parbati side. On arrival a report was made to the Senior Officials of the Mess who directed that the District Superintendent of Police should be communicated with. This was done, with the result that after police enquiries the six villager are placed on their trial, after being identified on three different occasions.

Lieut. Milne, the first witness examined, narrated the story about the shooting trip. He was accompanied by the two other Officers. They proceeded in the direction of the Wadgaon village and while moving out witness was flanked on right and left by Lieut. Thunder and Hobson. The witness fired a shot at a snipe which he winged, and had fired only when he saw that there were none of the people about. This was about forty yards away. Immediately after firing, the first accused, who did not at all appear to be in the line of fire, came up to witness pointing to his eye that he, (the villager,) had been injured. It was then that witness tried to explain that if it was such, it was purely accidental. The first accused who was identified immediately took up a stone in each hand and remainded in a threatening attitude. The accused then had about twenty or thirty other villagers out, some coming out with sticks and other with an axe. The mob, who could not be reasoned with or remain satisfied with any explanation, demanded the Officers to give up their guns and come to the village.

The schoolmaster just arrived on the scene and it was not until Krishnaji Babu arrived that witness and his brother Officers gave their names with the numbers of their guns, etc; that it was, through the intervention of Krishnaji, they were released. Witness identified the first accused as his assailant and appeared to witness as a man of influence among the other villagers. The remainder of the witnesses were identified from a number of other villagers grouped together.

The case was adjourned till 1st October.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT'S SON.

Aspirant for Masonic Honours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 27.

The eldest son of the Sultan of Muscat has arrived in Karachi with a party of private followers. He and his Private Secretary are aspirants for Masonic Honours.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

Sergeant-Major Carey has been appointed Sanitary Inspector, Simla Bazar.

Major Powell, 1st Sappers and Miners, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and posted to the Military Works Services as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant A. E. J. Collins has reverted to the Military Works Services from the Public Works Department.

Mr. T. Hanrahan, Assistant Secretary, Simla Municipality, reverts to his substantive appointment in Delhi with effect from 1st November next.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the estimate of the cost of substituting 60lbs. rails for the existing 41lbs. rails for a length of 100 miles on the Harihar branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and also for relaying a portion of the line from Hubli towards Gadag.

AN important scheme is understood to be before the Secretary of State for a Medical College for the United Provinces at Lucknow. The work of construction is not likely to begin before next April, after which at least two years will be required for the completion of the buildings, though the College itself may be finished a little earlier.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. D. E. Wacha has sent the following letter to Mr. G. E. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay:—

SIR,—Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of your report for 1908-09, I have now the honour, in response to your request, to make the following observations and suggestions:—

2. At the outset I shall say that the work done by your department during the year was excellent and useful, having regard to the fact that as yet you are at the very threshold of your activity in the matter of agricultural improvement in the Presidency.

3. It is to be hoped that the dissemination of much valuable information and knowledge in the vernacular languages will be sedulously promoted to even a wider extent than at present. The Government is no doubt giving out by means of its agricultural bulletins much useful information but it seldom reaches the actual cultivators most interested. The young students receiving their education at the College might also be utilised with caution and discrimination as missionaries to interpret the bulletins. They should be made alive to their work and interested in it so as to fit them later on for advancing matters agricultural, in their post-graduate career. The village schoolmaster, who is generally the postmaster also, should be requisitioned into service in the matter of the propagation of such vernacular leaflets.

4. Referring to the observations made in paragraph 24, I would say that it would be conducive to great good to try to interest the intelligent farmers and cultivators of one district or area to benefit themselves by a personal observation and knowledge of the improvements in another district or area, say, in the matter of ploughing, sewing, manuring, an interchange of views by patel farmers in this way will be highly useful. At every active season such farmers might be induced to go about and learn something new which afterwards they can introduce into their own locality. In a few years each district will then be "au courant" with the improvements of other districts. In this connection, perhaps, a little Museum of improved ploughs, oilcakes, manures, etc., might also be a good means of education. The museum might be accommodated in a room of the village school where both young scholars and grown up cultivators may equally derive knowledge.

5. Could not some prizes be offered for inventing or importing simple but efficient well-boring machines? In para. 30 is much said about the efficacy of Cawnpore improved tools. In arid areas, where deficient rainfall invariably causes distress, such simple machines to bore wells, say to a depth of 100 feet, might prove valuable. They would mitigate the distress in such an area, while agricultural operations could be fairly carried out without disorganising the village and sending the poor people to crowd to famine relief camps. Indeed the more extensive the use of such boring machines the better for the insecure areas as the cultivators could depend on subsoil water, irrespective of the rainfall.

6. Oil Engines are coming in to rapid use. They are nowhere more useful than in rural places where cultivation goes on. I learn from the 32nd paragraph of your report what excellent efforts you have been making in this direction. You refer to the unwillingness of riparian owners to allow part of their land being utilised for carrying on experiments for river water with these engines. May I inquire whether an offer of compensation or remuneration for the use of the land for the time may not overcome the unwillingness of these owners? I think that if the utility of the experiments is properly explained to them they are likely to agree. What is wanted is the conciliatory and persuasive method. We have to deal with a conservative people and overcome their conservative opposition to improvements, even when they are transparent and for the benefit of the poor ryots themselves.

7. Touching the four different kinds of plant for sugarcane, may I suggest that the utility of these should be made widely known. Or cannot your Department register orders for the plant and supply them, of course, securing yourselves for the cost before hand. The cultivation of sugarcane is greatly to be welcomed in the Presidency. The attempts hitherto made are disappointing. Of course, even the whole sugar cultivation area in Bombay cannot bear any comparison with the areas in Bengal and the United Provinces. But the improved up-to-date methods should be made fairly known if the sugarcane is to be cultivated extensively and profitably.

8. May I inquire if it is not possible to teach agricultural engineering in the vernaculars. Cannot the Director of Public Instruction be moved to cause some standard text books, elementary and advanced, to be translated? We want more vernacular text books for all kinds of agricultural studies, engineering, chemistry, and so on. Primers are a great necessity. If the young scholar begins to learn them in the secondary school he makes himself quite conversant to follow up the higher text books. He can follow his vernacular better than the English texts.

9. Reference is made in paragraph 40 to the institution of several agricultural associations. That is indeed a hopeful sign, but I agree with you that unless the individual members are active they are liable soon to die of inanition. In this connection a good deal has to be said which will come in more fittingly with the question of organisation of agriculture in all its ramifications to which I propose drawing the attention of the Conference.

10. What is observed in paragraph 42 has my sympathy. But may you not make a small beginning by training the rising generation of agriculturists (who may now be attending village agricultural schools) in this matter? Cannot useful practical lessons by means of demonstrations be given there? Indeed, what I think might achieve the object in view is to get agricultural kindergarten system introduced. Each village school should be allowed by Government a fair patch of ground where practical demonstrations of an elementary character might be given.

11. Coming to my own observations I may say, that the Report is disappointing so far as it eschews giving any account of the general economic condition of the average ryot who cultivates his own ground. But perhaps this subject is beyond the province of your department. It is no doubt the most important topic in connection with agriculture. I really wish that the Government would get the Conference interested in the organisation of agriculture in all its branches as they have generally done in Europe, especially in Germany and Italy. Indeed, in my humble opinion the conditions of Italian agriculture, some years ago, were almost identical with those now prevailing in India. And yet Italy by her organised efforts has made a most satisfactory advance in the economic condition of her agriculturists. We have to combine various organisations for a common purpose which shall prove most advantageous to our ryots. We should have co-operative syndicates, central bank, village banks, depending upon the central agricultural societies and so on, for these various purposes, so useful to agriculture. This most essential topic can only be satisfactorily discussed at the Conference. But you will permit me to say that while I appreciate the great good which the agricultural department has recently been doing, I am strongly of conviction that the true amelioration of the economic condition of our indigent ryots will hardly be effected even after years of unceasing efforts by your Department, unless this larger and broader subject of a well-considered organised system of agriculture is taken on hand. The State in so backward a country like India must take the initiative as they have done in Australia and later on the people must themselves undertake the task. In fact, the policy in the matter of agriculture should follow the broad and statesmanlike policy which was adopted by the State in the matter of Indian Education.

SUGGESTION FOR DISCUSSION BY THE CONFERENCE.

ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture, in all the Presidencies and Provincies of the Empire, requires to be well fostered and extensively developed on the following three lines:—

(1) Economic.—This would comprise the organisation of capital and credit, the sad want of which is at the root of agricultural distress and colossal agricultural indebtedness; the formation of diverse co-operative financial organisations like the village and town banks of Italy on the principle of promoting internal thrift; of co-operative banks in Germany; of co-operative wholesale purchasing societies on the French system which would buy seeds, manure, agricultural tools and plant, other stores, live stock, etc., etc. and dispose of in retail to the farmers with small means, enabling them to tide over the time when crops have to be raised and are in the market, while the State dues are immediately discharged; or the estab...

agricultural banks so successfully working in Egypt. This economic branch of agriculture is the most important as it is also far reaching in its effects.

(2) Edgcational.—This to be carried on the lines of the rough agricultural instruction in all its phases in primary, secondry and higher agricultural education as is imparted in Germany. Chemical and other scientific laboratories should be an essential part for purposes of research and analysis of agricultural products with the view of making them commercial. Also the institution of propagandists' agricultural societies for dissemination of all kinds of agricultural literature for popular understanding, societies of which the most central and prominent is the Imperial Agricultural Council of Germany. Also societies of the character in vogue in France to influence public opinion as the Syndicat Economique Agricole and the Syndicat Industrie Agricole.

(3) Legislative and Executive.—Laws, orders, rules and regulations by the State for supporting, morally and pecuniary, to the best of its power and ability, as in Italy, Germany, and Japan, for the promotion and development of agriculture.

The above are mere heads. But it is on the lines adumbrated that the organisation of Indian agriculture should proceed under the fostering care of the State.

POONA GAIETIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 26.

THE Governor's Cup day has come round again bringing with it many surprises and much gaiety and sad hearts.

There was a very large gathering of rank and fashion at the Club of Western India before the meeting, and coaches and motors and every sort of vehicle, conveying the racing people on to the races.

There was on alteration at the course which I must comment on early as it was a new gate to let people, members of the W. I. T. C. on to the course. The new club house is charming. The dressing-rooms spacious and cool and prettily got up with marble floors and dark wood-work. The only fault to find is that the door into the ladies room was not designed for the new yards of hats and I saw more than one lady having to return to put her hat straight after an unsuccessful attempt at exit through half the door. But this difficulty will soon be removed not by the Club though, as I hear ladies hats are not to act as umbrellas and sun-shelters in the future, but pin-curls and bunches of curls and plaits are to take their place and small toques to show off these beauties—in various shade of chestnut gold, brown and black,—to perfection.

Lady Muir Mackenzie had on a charming dress of strawberry coloured chiffon velvet which had some beautiful lace on it; Mrs. Hamilton's simple white crepe-de-chine was very pretty; Mrs. Butler was in white lace and a cerise hat; Mrs. Jameson in white voile and very becoming hat with black flowers on it; Mrs. Sloggett had on a pink coat and skirt; and Miss Sloggett's dress of pink spot muslin and a mauve sash was one of the prettiest there. Mrs. Graham had a pin-striped green and white silk and a large black hat; Mrs. Perkins' dress was white lace and a black hat; and Mrs. Davie had on grey chiffon and black hat. There were many more beautiful and elegant dresses there, but I cannot mention all, though I must say a word about a few more, but not in the way the wearers would like. Why is it that some ladies have not the knack of dressing? If they would only stick to simplicity they would look charming, but they prefer to try and be fashionable from the back verandah where the dhirzi works, and well, the dresses don't work. The most hopeless elaborate creation, appear tight-fitting semi-directoires which are not suited to their figures and have also gone quite out of date, trimmed with many yards too many of cheap laces and not enough hooks and eyes on. I suppose it is not the ladies' faults, but

> Give me a look, give me a face
> That makes simplicity a grace:
> Robes loosely flowing neat and free
> Such sweet attention more please me
> Than all the adulities of art,
> They strike the eye, but not the heart.

These lines were written three centuries ago, but they still carry weight which it is difficult to beat.

The extraordinary dandism of the men is not to pass uncommented upon. White flannel striped with green, a green and white striped shirt and green tie, green socks, green hat. Another was in shepherds plaid white spats, white waist-coat, blue serge, gay tie matching socks and a grey bowler: another costume "de elegance" was a black frockcoat much braided, a pink shirt, a bowler hat. Blue tyrols, green tyrols, pink socks, yellow and green socks, diamond tie pins representing mascots in various shapes from "cock-a-doodle" to jockey-ridden horses were resplendent. Now if my readers think I have not an eye for dress I shall be very disappointed and I am afraid they will be too, as I will not have mentioned the right ones I am afraid, but I must make my excuse that the rest of my time was taken up in betting and drinking tea: I wish, however, I had not spent so much time at the totalizator, as it is most tantalizating to find if one had taken one of the other tips one had been given, or backed the only horse, not the tipped one, for the Governor's Cup one would have stood to win hundreds of rupees instead of returning empty pocketed home to dream of what might have been if the horse one backed had won.

The season in Poona is continuing deep into October, the most glorious month of the year. At home just think of the gold and brown leaves, the fresh crisp air, the pheasants, the thoughts of hunting the early cubbing mornings. But I must not dwell on these luxuries, although I could so easily write poems or sheaves of prose on blackberry mornings, and nutting expeditions, new dresses for the winter—but Poona has its compensations, with races, the torchlight tatoo which is to be held on the 4th in aid of Sister Agnes' Home, the point to point races on the 7th, the ball at the Club (Gymkhana) on the 10th, for Tattersall's Club and after that the rest at Mahableshwar which is at its best in the autumn as the air is fresh and the wild flower glorious and the views divine.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Very often it has been noticed in the columns of the local papers that a number of beggars are brought up before Honorary Magistrates for punishment on the charge of begging on public streets. But I am surprised to find that hitherto a certain class of well-dressed beggars who are a source of great annoyance to the public have remained unpunished, for if it was otherwise, this intolerable nuisance caused by them would have ceased ere long. These so-called beggars periodically visit Bombay and pretend to be prisoners of Native foreign States, let out with iron chains round their neck and arms (which they could remove at will) and beg for the amount of their ransom money. They beg for money at the top of their voice in a most hideous manner and to the great annoyance of the people at whose door they may be crying for money. They are so stubborn and obstinate in the demand that no entreaty could prevail them when asked to move on. I have no doubt if the Bombay Police were to take this matter in hand for investigation and call upon these people to produce their credentials for so begging, it would be found that the representations they are making are entirely false and they are simply extorting money from the people under false pretences. The oldest inhabitant in Bombay will, I have no dont, bear me out that this sort of begging has been followed hereditarily as a profession by these people and the monotonous lines they recite to excite the public sympathy are invariably one and the same.

This sort of nuisance is most prevalent on the Frere and the Mint Roads, and I feel sure on these words reaching the ears of the Police they will immediately bring up this sort of beggars before a Magistrate and see that they do not escape, like other beggars, with a light punishment,—Yours, etc.

M. B. M.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH," Captain J. D. Dick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cannanore. which port she left on the 25th September with Rear Admiral J. W. E. Slade, M.V.O., the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board.

A WELL survey has now been completed in thirty-two of the forty-four districts of the United Provinces. It shows that large as is the existing number of masonry wells there is still room for a very great increase in this useful class of structure, the only difficulty being the ignorance of the villagers in the matter.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

Speech by the Gaekwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 27.

His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda yesterday presided at the first annual prize giving to children attending the schools of the Poona branch of the mission of the depressed classes.

A large gathering of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen was present at the Islamia School, which had been lent for the occasion. After a photograph of His Highness the Maharaja and the gathering had been taken, His Highness was conducted to a dais while the children of the school sang an ode of welcome. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar and several other Indian Chiefs were present.

Dr. Harold Mann, President of the local branch of the Society, in addressing those present, said: Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I feel it an exceptional honour to welcome you to a unique gathering such as that at which we are assembled to-day. The present is a double function. On the one hand, it is the prize distribution of the schools, now four in number of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of Poona, both in the camp and in the city. On the other hand, it is the occasion which the depressed community, the "untouchable community" as they call themselves, has chosen to show their appreciation of your Highness's interest in them and the work you have done for them. Based on a broad but deep conception of human brotherhood the Society aims at raising the education, the morals, the general tone of what has hitherto been a despised and outcast community. It has the support of the enlightened men of every class. H. E. the Governor, some Ruling Chiefs, and gentlemen of all ranks, have united in wishing it well and in doing something for it, but all this would be of no avail if it were not responded to by an energetic forward movement among the depressed community itself. And that response is not lacking. We are to hear this afternoon members of that community itself who have been among those who have exerted themselves in various ways for the advance of their own people. I am proud to number them among my personal friends, and I am proud to take a part in a meeting in which for the first time in Poona they take the part they are taking to-day. I have therefore the greatest pleasure in welcoming your Highness to preside over a function, which is at present unique in Poona, but which will, I believe, be the forerunner of many such. I believe it will mark the beginning of a time, when the "untouchable classes" will take the place among the people of this country to which their merit entitles them without restriction. I esteem it a good augury that one of the Princes of India is taking a part such as you are taking to-day in a movement for breaking down the restrictions to progress among a section of our people, and I feel it an honour to be the spokesman of both the Depressed Classes Mission Society and of the depressed classes themselves in welcoming you here to-day.

The Secretary of the Poona branch of the Society, Mr. A. K. Mudliar, then read a brief report of the work of the Society in Poona since its formal inauguration on 22nd June, 1908.

THE GAIKWAR'S ADDRESS.

His Highness the Gaikwar then addressed those present in Marathi as follows: Ladies and gentlemen,—I feel very thankful for the honour the Depressed Classes Mission Society in Poona have done me in asking me to preside at this function to-day. I have great sympathy with these classes and I sincerely hope that the good work which the Mission has set itself will be crowned with success. Bearing in mind the great difficulties that beset the path of your people I sincerely admire the efforts you are making to ameliorate your condition. People are apt to be led away with the idea that if you acquire knowledge you are not likely to be of much use to them. I say this is a fallacy. You should endeavour to acquire all the knowledge in your power. With this object I am glad to say that there are to-day 335 schools in my territory, with 82,000 boys and girls attending them and the number is increasing. Added to this I have opened boarding houses for the scholars. There are a good many Hindus, I regret to say who do not relish the idea of working for the depressed classes and I had to call in the aid of Christian and Mussalman teachers to do the work. I may tell you that personally I do not like the word "Depressed" as applied to you, but it all depends upon your own exertions whether you are to remain depressed or improve your condition. At present the aim of most persons in acquiring knowledge is for the purpose of securing suitable employment. My advice to you is to try and improve yourself in other industries. It is my settled conviction that all classes should possess knowledge, and with this object I treat all classes on an equality and my advice to you is that if you wish to preserve your prestige, you should lend your friendly aid and treat in kindly manner the classes inferior to you in the same way that you wish the higher classes to treat you.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

Three Separate Charges Laid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 27.

To-day at the Egmore Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the case in which F. L. V. Joyce, late Manager, Bank of Burma, and C. Paramasiva Moodelly, late Cashier of the Bank, stand charged with the offence of falsification accounts, etc., was called. D. Padmanabha Naidu, Police Prosecuting Inspector, assisted by Rai Bahadur M. Paramkusam Naidu, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and S. Bhavanandam Pillay, Inspector of Criminal Intelligence Department, appeared for the complainant. The first accused was defended by Mr. Nugent Grant, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Grant, Great orex; the second accused by Mr. T. Venkatasubbiah while Mr. D. M. C. Downing Barrister-at-law instructed by Sir Henry King watched the case on behalf of the Directors of the Bank of Burma. Mr. Okeden one of the Directors was also present in Court.

Mr. Padmanabha Naidu filed three separate charge sheets embracing nine counts in all and applied for an adjournment.

Of the charges against the Manager and Cashier Madras Branch of the Bank of Burma the first six are under Section 477A. Indian Penal Code refer to wilful, with intent to defraud falsification of the Bank's daily balance, cash book, and day book with respect to certain sum. The seventh charge alleges criminal breach of trust on the part of Joyce respecting a sum of Rs. 12 Annas 8 alleged due to the Bank for rent, the offence being punishable under Section 409 I.P.C.; eighth alleges criminal breach of trust against the same accused respecting Rs. 129 odd due as interest by the Madras Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, ninth similarly alleges breach of trust respecting another sum of Rs. 161 odd due on account of interest to the Bank of Burma from one V. Ragerain Lala on a loan

After some arguments as to the Jurisdiction of the Court were advanced by Mr. Grant, and transfer of the case from the Georgetown Court the case was posted for hearing in the Egmore Court on Monday next.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Record of Progress.

THE annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, was held on Saturday afternoon in the office of the Chamber at Apollo Street, Bombay. Ever since this Chamber was started in Bombay, it has been fully justifying its existence and supplying a long-felt want to the Indian Commercial interests. The Chairman of the Chamber, in opening the proceedings, said:—

In proposing the adoption of the second annual report of the Committee, I have great pleasure in congratulating you on the success of the Chamber in which we all take so much pride as representing the vast Indian commercial interests. The principle of associations and ornanizations is not new to the East Mahajans in India, and Guilds in China even now exercise a potent influence and are powerful factors in the development and unification of the commercial community. Through some reason or other our ancient Mahajans are disappearing, but it is a fortunate sign of the times that their place is being taken by Chambers of Commerce and Associations which aim at combining in themselves all the useful characteristics of the ancient Mahajans of the East and of the modern Chambers of Commerce of the West. What is the place of these Chambers and Associations in our modern commercial life? They serve as educational and unifying forces, as regulators of complex currents of the modern commercial world; as pioneers of commercial progress and more recently observed 'schools for self-Government.' The chief draw-back in the way of progress of commerce of this country was the want among Indian merchants of organisation and of system and of representative bodies to voice their grievances before the Government, to regulate the conduct of the component parts, to serve as educational forces. This draw-back will be removed now that the commercial community has begun to realise its destiny and organise itself in Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

I may be allowed to say that this Chamber within two years has been able to realise many of its aims and objects and has established for itself an unique position in the commercial life of the Presidency. This success is in no small measure due, as you have seen from the report of the committee, to the support of the public and the Government.

COMMITTEE'S WORK.

From the list of the subjects considered by the committee during the last year you will see that the questions that came up for the consideration of your committee were of wide and comprehensive character and affected intimately the interests of the commercial community. The first question your committee took up during the year was about the iniquitous policy pursued towards our countrymen in South Africa. We sent a telegram to Lord Morley urging him to take steps to remove the grievances of Indian subjects of His Majesty. In this connection we asknowledge with feelings of gratitude the noble service rendered by Lord Ampthill, President of the South African British Indian Committee. It is necessary to din and din upon this question till we are successful in redressing the grievances of our fellow-countrymen in South Africa. All the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and, if need be, all Asiatic Chambers of Commerce, ought to join together to lodge an united protest against the anti-Asiatic campaign of the South Africans and against South African Union Bill.

The popularity of one-anna nickle coin tempted the Government to think of introducing half-an-anna nickle coin. The question was duly referred to your committee who disapproved of the innovation. The question of the trade register again cropped up last year through the assiduous persistence of British Chambers of Commerce. Though the Government has in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the Indian commercial community refused to make any change in the existing law, British Chambers year after year are pressing the Imperial Government and the Government of India to introduce the law of Trade Mark Registration. It is an index to their perseverance but we cannot understand why the Government should move in the matter at all now that the question has again and again been rejected by successive Government.

One of the most important questions considered by your committee during the year under review was with regard to the provisions of Bill No. I, of 1909, affecting the constitution of the Port Trust. Through the extension of the Port of Bombay it was thought expedient by the Government to have on the Board of the Trustees representatives of two railway companies, interest of which are closely associated with those of the Trust. Your committee took this opportunity of pointing out to the Government the advisability of recognising the claims of the Indian commercial interests. The old regulations provided for a minimum of three Indian members. This number was never even once exceeded. Again, all members were appointed by nomination, a system which Lord Morley himself condemned in no uncertain language. Your committee requested the Government to increase the number of Indian Trustees to five and accord the right of electing at least three, if not, all of these to this Chamber.

COUNCIL REFORMS.

Next to questions of Jain holidays, telegraphic transfers, and the Indian Companies' Act, we had to consider an important letter of the Bombay Government about expansion of the Legislative Council. Herein also we have to acknowledge the valuable help we have received from the Bombay Government, who in their letter to Lord Morley, had strenuously supported the claims of the Indian commercial community to elect representatives to the Legislative Council. We were informed by the Government that this Chamber and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association were chosen as representatives of the Indian commercial community and were asked to choose from two methods of election proposed to us. You will see from the report that we chose the second method, namely, that by which each should elect ten delegates and these twenty delegates would then elect a member to the Council. This privilege accorded to the Indian commercial community is a precious one and will serve to bring hitherto untouched commercial questions to the notice of the Government, which will have an opportunity of learning at first hand opinions of the commercial public.

Before I conclude, I wish to draw your attention to a matter at present occupying the attention of our Committee—I mean the question of Indians trading under European names. I for my part am greatly surprised at the attitude the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has taken in the matter. Everyone has a legitimate right to trade under whatever name he likes, and it is simply preposterous to suggest that person should be asked to appear before the court and the Police Commissioner to give their real names. Even in the West individuals and firms are allowed to choose whatever designation they may like for trade purposes, and there is no reason why the same should not be the case here. In this country it is a common custom for firms and individuals to adopt names of their patrons or of goods or other fanciful names. In the same way some persons might adopt European names. Again, in some cases European firms have sold their goodwill to Indians, who have paid high price for it. Are these to be prevented from enjoying the fruits of the money they spent? It will be a dislocation of trade to force them to change their names, and it will be a violation of freedom of trade to prevent persons from keeping whatever names they may like for commercial purposes. You may rest assured that your Committee will soon deal with this question to safeguard the rights of Indian merchants. With these words I propose the adoption of the report.

Mr. Purshotamdas in seconding the proposition reviewed the condition of the trade during the season and suggested the amalgamation of the different mercantile associations into this Chamber.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey expressed the hope that next year would prove more prosperous trade and commerce, and said there was urgent necessity of amending the Indian Joint Stock Companies' Act and putting it on the level of the English Act.

Mr. Abdulkader Noorbhoy then spoke at length on the success of the Chamber. In the course of his address he said that the wind of Swadeshi movement nowadays blow in full force everywhere, but the current in the Bombay Presidency was in less force than what prevails in Bengal. He was not wrong in saying that they were opposed to Swadeshi movement and enterprises. Our benign Government encourages the same and therefore it behoves us to stimulate them to the best of our power, remembering that it is all to be done in good form without causing the slightest cause of vexation or provocation to the Government or to the authorities that be. He alluded here specially to the boycott movement, as those who use the word boycott did not remember what he said and thereby gave unnecessary cause of annoyance to the Government and their officials which led them to view the matter with an age of suspicion. All that had to be done was to resolve preference given to Swadeshi manufactured articles as far as possible over foreign manufactures, with the consequence that the Government would have encouraged the aspirations of the people as they are now prepared to do so and the object of the originators secured, as there were little chances for Swadeshi goods to realise the same price or more than the similar thing of foreign manufacture cost, the supporters of the Swadeshi movement must bear the following points in mind:—(1) That the quality of an article must tally with that of the foreign make. (2) That no underhand work should exist in the rivalry of trade. (3) Prices to be fixed proportionately cheap for the articles calculating only the cost of the capital involved and reasonable interest with no avarice for handsome profits. The speaker then referred to swadeshi banks. He said that banks that have been established by enterprising capitalists have rendered no material benefit to trade or traders than what the old established banks have been tendering the merchants. The foreign banks advance loans on Government Paper, cotton, etc., which the swadeshi banks decline to do.

As regards the anticipated visit of H. E. the Viceroy, the speaker urged that the Chamber should present to H. E. the Viceroy an address of welcome alluding therein to their urgent solicitations which would bring in results beyond their expectation. For this purpose he recommended that a sub-committee should be appointed to do the needful.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The following gentlemen were then declared to have been elected members of the committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. Munmohandas Ramji (Chairman); Mr. Purshotumdas Thackordas (Vice-Chairman); Mr. D. E. Wacha the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; Mr. Shapurji Bharucha; Mr. Lallcobhai Samuldas; Mr. Girdhardas Jethabhai; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rehimtula; Mr. Madhuvji Thackersey; Mr. Jainarayan Dani; Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo; Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit; Mr. Jethabhai Valji; Mr. Sorabji Warden; Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Lalkaka; Mr. Rutonsy Mulji; Mr. Valji Sunderji; Rao Bahadur Vason Khimji; Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan; Mr. Muljl Haridas; Mr. Gordhandas Khatao; Mr. Morarji Velji; Mr. Pragji Surji; Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji; and Mr. Abdulkadar Nurbhoy.

Resolutions were then passed appointing Mr. A. C. Rice Auditor for the ensuing year, and thanking the retiring committee for the work they had done during the past year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

It is highly probable that the magnetic disturbances will be found to be due to the aurora seen in Australia which was somewhat similar to that which is a recognised feature of the North Polar region. The disturbances, whatever it was caused by, was of huge force, for on the Allahabad line there was an observed current of sixty milliamperes which, since the line has a resistance of 4,000 ohms would mean that there was a tension of 240 volts or enough for electric lighting.

The Rev. Father Haan, Professor of Physics in the St. Xavier's College, explained to an "Advocate" interviewer that he would account for the phenomenon by the ordinary laws of terrestrial magnetism. "There are magnetic currents," he said, "produced in the earth as there are in the atmosphere. Very probably, the currents on this occasion were of greater intensity than usual. When these currents are of great force, they affect electric wires for the simple reason that the copper plate which serves as a conducter for the currents in the atmosphere to the earth in the telegraphs and tramways takes up the terrestrial currents and passes them on to the wires.

The magnetic storm was very probably due to the heat of the sun. Possibly the sun is very active just now.

As regards the possibility of any connection between the recent earthquake and the magnetic storm he said:

"Magnetic currents travel from east to west. The distance of the places affected should be taken into account. It should also be seen if there are any expanses of water intervening these places. If there is a sea or an ocean between, it will act as an excellent conductor and it is not probable that the currents would pass from one place to another. In France, they have had floods. That points to the activity of the sun. Climatic conditions produce magnetic currents. They might be due to abnormal heat and also to abnormal cold. Abnormal weather, heat and cold alternating, might also be the cause of intensifying terrestrial magnetic currents."

Father Haan was not sure if earthquakes would always create magnetic storms. He finally added that terrestrial magnetism was a subject which involved a mass of technicalities. The ordinary text-books did not give the complete researches of the scientists of the present day.

PAPER CHASE AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 23.

Major Batten and the Officers of 61st Pioneers held a paper chase near Begumpett Railway Station yesterday afternoon. The field was a fair-sized one, some twenty-five ladies and gentlemen turning out. The course was well laid, but during the first part the riders were nonplussed as to the direction to be taken owing to the wind, having swept away the paper. The consequence was that confusion ensued and the field got into ground covered with scrub and rocks and the going was difficult. Eventually they succeeded in hitting the trail after going a distance of about half a mile. The ground was good for the second course and gave ample scope for hard riding over 11 jumps and two water jumps to finish up with. Captain Coldie, of the Royal Horse Artillery, won the chase, Mr. Sassoon coming second, Mrs. Rettie being third. Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Apthorp, and Miss Dunsford were the other lady-riders.

Near where the meet took place tents and seats had been arranged and Major Batten and the Officers were "At Home" to their friends, the Band of the Regiment being present.

General and Mrs. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Colonel and Mrs. Lampen, Colonel and Mrs. Stiring, Major and Mrs. Mercer, were among those present.

THE LAST CRICKET SEASON.

TO THE OF EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the end of the triangular matches, this year's cricket season practically comes to a close. What a season it was! Without any fear of contradiction, I may say that nearly 75 per cent. fixtures of the season were either abandoned owing to rain or ended in drawn games. Is this a satisfactory result from the cricket point of view? Disappointing as the results of the important fixtures of this season were, nobody was prepared for the end of the last of the triangular fixtures that came or was rather brought to a close last Thursday by the incessant rain of the last few days. All the enthusiasm, the grand expectations of a closely-contested game, not to say anything of the expense undergone by the Bombay Gymkhana Committee as also by the sporting public in view of an interesting and exciting game, all these I say came to nought. What a disappointment for all concerned! Cannot all this be avoided? Oh yes; it can. How? Very easily answered. Why not change the present time-honoured but most unsuitable practice of playing these matches in the rainy season and play them in November December or January (I prefer November) instead? This experiment was tried some three years ago and gave entire satisfaction. It was given up because they say it could not suit the Parsees. Now I fail to see why it could not suit anybody. If you cannot stop the rain or prevent it from interrupting your important games you must find means to get out of the difficulty. If you cannot change the season altogether at least do not have these important fixtures played in August or September as hitherto, I think these important fixtures can conveniently be arranged to be played in November or December. In these months we always have a weather which is neither oppressively hot nor piercing cold. There can, therefore, be no chance of the game being interrupted. Besides, if these important fixtures are played in November, cricketers will not complain of want of practice, since they can easily keep themselves in practice for a month after the close of the usually cricket season. If this is done, I am sure, the arrangement will give satisfaction to all.—Yours etc.,

A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.

Bombay, September 26.

THE Secretary of State has selected a Mr. Hunter at home to be District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST SWADESHI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

IN the suit filed by Messrs. Brown and Company, against the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, to recover roughly Rs. 10,000 for work done and materials supplied to the defendants' steamship "Lawoe." In delivering his judgment, His Lordship said, that the plaintiffs claimed on the amount at 9 per cent. and a sum of Rs. 1,700 was claimed on account of an abortive arbitration. The defendants did not dispute that the work alleged to have been actually done was done. They contended that the charges made by the plaintiffs were exhorbitant. Upon the main question the only point to be determined was whether the plaintiffs' charges were fair charges. The suit had been contested and stubbornly contested with one object and one object only to induce the Court to refer the plaintiffs' accounts to the Commissioner. If that could be done the defendants, although they expressed themselves ready to expedite the taking of accounts in every way, no doubt expected and had good grounds to expect that the matter would lie in the Commissioner's office for at least a year or two, and by the end of that time it seemed probable that the Swadeshi Company would have totally disappeared and that the plaintiffs would have very little chance of recovering their money. However that may be, His Lordship had to determine upon the evidence whether the amount now claimed by the plaintiffs was fairly due to them. The plaintiffs' total charge for work done and materials supplied was about Rs. 37,000 and the defendants had paid Rs. 27,000. It was obviously impossible at that distance of time without going minutely into every details of the work done, to be perfectly certain that there might not have been here and there overcharges. What actually happened was that this ship was under repairs in May and June. Damodar and Co., who are the Agents for the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co., whose head offices are at Tuticorin, appeared to have constantly supervised the work and were in daily touch with the plaintiffs. It was the case of both the parties, that getting the vessel into sea was a matter of importance and urgency to the defendants and that the defendants pressed upon the plaintiffs the need of making every effort to have the vessel fit and ready to sail at the earliest possible date. What was more important was that, on the sworn testimony of Mr. Lynn, the Captain and the Engineer of the ship, regularly signed all the bills as they were presented. It may be a question of law, whether the vessel had an accredited Agent, the mere signature of the Captain bound the vessel not only in respect of the quantity of the work done, but to the extent of the price demanded for it and stated in the bills. The evidence showed that the plaintiffs were working strenuously to have the vessel ready to be put to sea by the 6th of June. On the 5th June they appeared to have written to the defendants, warning them that unless their bills were settled, they would not allow the ship to proceed. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Lynn that he went on board the steamer with the final bills and that the Captain and the Engineer informed him that they had received orders from the Agents not to sign. Damodar, the Agent of the defendants, was himself on the ship and Mr. Lynn swore that he told him that he would not leave the ship until his bills were signed, and thereupon Damodar authorised the Captain and Engineer, after carefully going through the bills and satisfying themselves of their correctness, to sign them in due course. That evidence was corroborated by the evidence of the Foreman Smith. It was flatly denied by Damodar. As soon as Messrs. Brown and Co., were made aware that objections had been taken to their bills, they at once offered to explain to the defendants any item or detail which they felt inclined to dispute, but the defendants did not avail themselves of that very reasonable offer. If their present contentions were really honest, one would have supposed that as soon as the bills were in their hands they would have lost no time in going to Messrs. Brown and Co., and asking for an explanation. The matters in dispute were then submitted to arbitration. It was not necessary to go into technical errors and omissions on the part of the arbitrators which led to their award being finally set aside.

His Lordship thought that it was a great pity that the defendants, who were so ready to accept Mr. Erikson's first impressions, were not equally ready to accept his deliberate and mature conclusions.

His Lordship held upon the evidence as a whole that the defendants had no just grounds for resisting the plaintiffs' claim. So far then as the balance of the bills due to the plaintiffs were concerned. His Lordship entertained no doubt that the plaintiff's claim must be awarded. In respect, however, to the additional sums which fall under the heads "costs of the arbitration and interest" the position was different. Since the arbitration award has been set aside, His Lordship did not think that the plaintiffs were entitled to claim any costs upon the amount. The order of Ms. Justice Russell in setting aside the award only reserved, as far as His Lordship could see, costs of and incidental to that particular summons. Such cost His Lordship thought the plaintiffs were now entitled to and those costs would be awarded to them as part of the subject matter of their present claim.

Then there was the question of interest on their money. Taking the sum due to them upon their balance to be roughly Rs. 10,000 and looking to the quality of the work done, His Lordship said, that if he were to allow interest upon half the amount of the bills, that would meet the justice of the case, and he should also allow it as he usually did in the absence of express agreement at 6 per cent. on Rs. 5,000 from the 6th July, 1907, up to judgment.

As to the question of costs of the particular issue, in respect of that if on taxation, any costs were allowed for the issue about the award which was abandoned after the interval of the first day in the case, His Lordship said that the defendants were entitled to their costs upon that issue. For the rest, the plaintiffs' claim to the extent stated above was awarded with costs.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION REFUSED.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

SAFFRABAI AND OTHERS VS. A. H. READYMONEY AND OTHERS.

This was an application by the plaintiff for sanction to prosecute the first defendant for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. His Lordship in delivering judgment said that in resisting the application for sanction, two points were raised. It was contended that the principle on which Judges give sanction, was that they must not only be sure that the offence had been committed but that it was likely that the accused would be convicted. In support of that principle old Calcutta cases had been cited. It was not only inconsistent with the plain intention of the legislature but opposed to the fundamental principle of English Criminal Justice. His Lordship said that the rule was that before granting sanction, the Judge should be satisfied there was a reasonable prima facie case fit to be tried. The application for sanction were commonly supported by affidavits. The rules of the High Court allow counsel with the permission of the Court to cross-examine upon affidavits. The main question in the case was whether in all the circumstances should the Court allow Abdullabhoy Ready-money to be prosecuted on the charges stated in the application for sanction speaking generally, his Lordship said, he was reluctant to give sanction to prosecute which might be used as an engine of oppression intended to stifle an appeal. His Lordship came to the conclusion that having regard to certain wide principles of policy he should not grant this sanction. It was said in the arguments that in delivering judgment, the Court had taken a very strong line against the defendant Readymoney, as strong a line as could be taken. His Lordship said that was so. The case was under appeal. If the Court of Appeal should agree with his view, then his Lordship thought that would be punishment enough for Readymoney. If the Court of Appeal should differ, his Lordship could not help feeling that it would look a little vindictive at this stage to grant a sanction to prosecute the defendant, especially on the application of a private person party to both the suits and the appeal. His Lordship indeed wished that applications of the kind should be made by the Public Prosecutor, who could be depended upon not to lend himself to any improper use of this power. His Lordship accordingly rejected the application.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MILLS.

Examination of Directors.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

For the Official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. Setna:—Mr J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Ranga and Ghirdharlal.

For Messrs. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and Naranji Dwarkadas:—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with the Advocate General, instructed by Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

For Mr. Mulraj Khatau:—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhoy.

For Mr. Ghordhandas Khatau:—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with the Advocate-General, instructed by Little and Co.

The examination of the Directors of the Lakhmidas Khimji Mills was proceeded with in Chambers yesterday before His Lordship. At the outset, Mr. Setalvad having said that the enquiry was private, His Lordship ordered the Court to be cleared. The evidence was then recorded in private.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRIBING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Application for Revision Refused.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

EMPEROR VS. HARI RAM.

For the Accused:—Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. N. M. Patvardhan.

This was an application for the revision of an order of Mr. Dracup, the Third Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted the accused of bribing an Abkari Inspector, and sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment and had ordered the money to be confiscated.

The main grounds of the application were (1) the alleged instigation by the Abkari Inspector to bribe him and (2) the severity of the sentence.

Their Lordships declined to interfere.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Conviction and Sentence Reversed.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

EMPEROR VS. KARSONDAS RAMDAS.

For the accused:—Mr. R. W. Desai.

For the crown:—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted the accused on a charge of cheating one Ramji Kuverji under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment.

The complainant in his information before the Magistrate had stated that the accused had been in insolvent circumstances and had been in need of money. For some time the accused had requested him to get him (accused) some money on his insurance policy but as he (complainant) could not do so personally, he had introduced the accused to a shroff. On a Sunday, the accused had gone to his shop and induced his mehta to pay him (accused) Rs. 600, and had then absconded. The case for the defence was that all this had been got up by the complainant for the purpose of screening his own defalcations.

On the evidence in the case the Magistrate had convicted the accused and sentenced him as above. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and his Lordship Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that the evidence for the prosecution was by no means satisfactory. The story of the complainant's mehta was full of improbabilities and could not be relied upon. The complainant could not say what the balance had been nor could be stated whether Rs. 600, which had been advanced to accused, had come into the shop before or after he had left that evening. No complaint had been filed for some days. His Lordship observed that there was evidence which threw considerable suspicion on the "bona fides" of the complainant. After commenting on the evidence for the prosecution, his Lordship went on to say that there was also the evidence of the accused's master in support of his alibi, who swore that two days previous, i.e., on the 22nd November, accused had left for Pandharpore. In conclusion, his Lordship remarked that the evidence for the prosecution was of a very unsatisfactory character and the conviction and sentence must be reversed and the fine if paid must be refunded.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Before Mr. Manchhashanker Jiwanram, Acting Fifth Judge.

HAJI JOOSAB SALEY, PLAINTIFF, VS. THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY AND MESSRS. A. M. JIVANJI & CO., DEFENDANTS.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna, pleader, for the defendants.

In this suit the plaintiff, the owner of the certain premises, situate at Parel, sued to recover from either of the two defendants Rs. 867 as compensation for use and occupation of the said premises or in the alternative as damages for trespass on the same. His case was that at the instance of Jivanji & Co., the Sheriff attached certain property on the said premises and put his locks and seals and stationed his peons on them from November 1906 till April 1909. The plaintiff's tenant paid him rent till November 1907, but refused to pay it thereafter; and it was arranged between him and the plaintiff that the plaintiff should recover his rent from either defendant. The plaintiff made attempts to recover it; and afterwards in January 1909, through his pleader, demanded rent from both defendants. The Sheriff removed his locks and peons in April last; but the 2nd defendant kept his lock on the premises and continued in occupation for over a month thereafter. The plaintiff, therefore, brought this suit.

The defences were denial of cause of action, denial of use and occupation, and of liability for the same, denial of trespass and damages, and further that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

His Honour the Acting Fifth Judge, Mr. Manchhashanker Jiwanram, reserved his judgment after hearing the evidence and arguments for the parties.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in Campbeltown, Argyleshire, on Sept, 22, between Major

CHINA'S NAVAL SCHEME.

It is now nearly two months since by Imperial Edict China sought to place her military and naval affairs on a new basis, harmonizing with constitutional precedents. The Emperor was declared to be Commander-in-Chief, and during his period of minority the Prince Regent is to exercise this supreme authority. It was further announced that a new department was to be formed, in addition to the Ministry of War; and to this department were appointed Prince Tsai Tao, a son of the late Prince Ting. This new department was to be a consultative body—staff officers to the Commander-in-Chief—in distinction from the Ministry of War, which would be an executive department of the Government. Beyond all this, naval affairs were to be withdrawn from the Ministry of War, to which they had, heretofore, been subsidiary, and were to be concentrated in a new bureau, to be called a Naval Bureau, but not yet designated with the name of Ministry. At the head of this Naval Bureau, still another younger brother of the Prince Regent, but older than Prince Tsai Tao, was appointed, Tsai Hsuin by name, and with him was associated Admiral Sah. It is these last two who have this week visited Shanghai, and have proceeded to inspect the Chekiang coast with reference to establishing a naval station.

What is the precise reform to be carried out is not altogether clear. It is understood that Admiral Sah, with his greater practical experience, places emphasis on the thorough training of naval cadets, of whom the advanced ones would have their education completed in foreign countries. With this training, suitable localities should be selected and set apart for the work of naval stations. The young Prince with his coterie of friends has been more keen on the purchase of ships, or on making ships in China's own dockyards. Rumour has it that the agents of foreign firms, who have been waiting in Peking for contracts, have already left with nothing gained. Doubtless the Dockyards at Kiangnan Arsenal and at Foochow will be able to do all that China requires for the present. As to actual expenditure—which is as important a topic as that of a navy—the sum of twenty-six million taels has been asked for, of which two millions a year for four years will be needed for maintenance, sixteen million five hundred thousand for construction of men-of-war, likewise extending over four years, and one million five hundred thousand for a naval station. For the present the maintenance of the navy, in common with its control, has rested with the Ministry of War. To give the Imperial Government credit for new measures, like those of strengthening the army and navy, it is no doubt wise to announce early in the constitutional programme that the Emperor, after the manner of rulers in other countries, is to become Commander-in-Chief of army and navy. This is a reasonable and legitimate part of centralization. It forestalls the alms of provincials to centralize military affairs in their own hands; and the recognition thus given to the army and navy exalts their status in a way that is most desirable. Military officers are no longer to be relegated to a position inferior to civil officers. The appointment of Imperial Princes, two of them brothers of the Prince Regent, to be the head of military and naval affairs, likewise gives honour to the departments that have been newly formed. No Manchu noble is too exalted a personage to be ranked a military or naval officer. By this active participation of the Imperial family Admiral Sah is enabled to gain a hearing for his proposals of naval reform. An appeal is made to the martial spirit of the nation—a spirit which undoubtedly exists, as witnessed to by the Boxer uprising of a few years ago.

But when all has been said that can be said on the side of the new measure, there are factors in the situation of serious import; and these it is necessary to point out if only as a friendly warning to China. The establishment of new departments illustrates the tendency of late years in efforts after reform, namely, more yamens and more office-holders, with increased expenditure. Cliques have been at work at the Capital. To minimize the power of the Tieh Liang, the President of the Ministry of War, these new departments have been formed, taking to themselves certain powers that had previously rested with the one Ministry of War. The younger brothers of the Prince Regent were left to feed on dry grass while the late Empress Dowager was in power; now they are in clover. What their motive was may be surmised. There are plenty of young men who applaud the new move to encourage the young Prince to do things on a large scale and to show China's greatness. New offices are made, and persons to fill them are in abundance. When few of these official know any thing of military or naval matters, their utility is obviously much to be doubted. But even this drawback is of less moment, considering that the fleet exists as yet only in imagination, than the fact that more money must be provided by the Ministry of Finance, just at the time of increased deficiency. If the money when raised (for it is absurd to suppose that China cannot obtain funds if her heart is really set on a navy) were to go to military and naval experts and the men they train the matter might be viewed with complacency. For China not to have a navy might seem a disgrace. But any navy inferior to the navy of any other country may mean a future opportunity to make a fine present to a country entering on war with China. The disposition of the Chinese is such that they easily become elated over their greatness, and insulted over outside aggressions. In this manner war might take place without over-much provocation, ending in defeat, further indemnity and loss of the new, boasted navy. The Director of Studies in the Imperial University according to report, has offered sound advice to the Prince Regent in counselling other reforms rather than a navy. But we fear that too much enthusiasm has been aroused to allow a halt at the present moment.—"North China Herald."

BOOM IN HARRIMAN STOCKS.

Extraordinary Effect of his Death.

EXCITED MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 10.

To-day witnessed one of the most sensational markets in the history of the Stock Exchange, the death of Mr. Harriman acting as the signal—not for the downfall of the "bulls" but for a unique and vicious slaughter of the "bears." It almost seemed as though the passing of the great "railway king" had paved the way for the "cutting of the giant melon" which his return from Europe, when at the point of death frustrated.

At all events a "pool" of bankers, said to have £5,000,000 at its disposal, bought everything offered, with the result that Union Pacific soared up 12 1-2 points, Preferred 8 1-4, and Southern Pacific 5 3-8. All there are Harriman stocks. There are dols. 80,000,000 (£16,000,000) worth of outside securities in the vaults of the Union Pacific, and the hope of the "bulls" is that this "melon" now that Mr. Harriman is out of the way, may be cut.

Estimates of Mr. Harriman's personal fortune range from eight millions to twenty-five millions sterling (dols. 40,000,000 to dols. 125,000,000). The stock held in his name either for himself or in trust, is said to have amounted to dols. 400,000,000 (£80,000,000.)

While the railway magnate was breathing his last yesterday a wedding ceremony was performed in another wing of his mansion. The happy couple were parlourmaid, named Mary Spaulding, and a mechanic, George Murphy, employed on the Harriman estate. The arrival of the smiling priest served to allay the suspicions of the reporters, who ignorant of the fact that the Railway King was dead, witnessed the departure of the noisy party of wedding guests, amid cries of "Good luck!" The couple, hearing that their master was very ill, were about to postpone the ceremony when a message arrived from Mrs. Harriman bidding them to proceed and enclosing a cheque for dols. 100 (£20) for the bride.

Vienna, Friday, Sept. 10.

Professor Struempell, who attended Mr. Harriman in Europe, states to-day: "I diagnosed his illness as cancer of the stomach several weeks ago. I told Mr. Harriman's American doctors of this and objected to an operation from the first, as it was hopeless. I, therefore, sent Mr. Harriman back to America as soon as possible."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BY THE WAY.

THE VASTNESS OF AUSTRALIA.

We all know that Australia is a big country, but few of us perhaps realise its full extent. Captain R. Muirhead Collins, the representative of the Commonwealth in London, states in the "Strand" that it is greater than one-quarter of the area of the whole of the British Empire; it is nearly three-quarters the size of the whole area of Europe, including Russia; it is about twenty-five time as large as the United Kingdom. Take another illustration. Of its six States, Western Australia alone is larger than the German Empire, France, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Greece, and Belgium combined. The coast line of the Commonwealth is 12,200 miles.

INDIVIDUAL WEALTH OF COLONISTS.

On this subject Captain Collins has also something interesting to say. There are bout 1,260,000 depositors in the savings banks, with over £12,000,000 to their credit. Friendly society funds cover over £4,000,000, and life assurance is over £107,000,000. These figures speak for themselves as to the prosperity of the people. With regard to the value of exports per inhabitant, the following figures may prove interesting: United States of America, £4 9s. 10d.; Germany, £4 14s. 4d; France £5 4s. 1d.; Canada. £8 11s. 10d.; United Kingdom, £8 12s.; Argentine Republic, £12 12s. 11d.; Commonwealth of Australia, £16 4s. 7d.

ICEBERGS AND THE WEATHER.

Some people say, that the recent unsatisfactory weather in England has been due to the unusual prevalence of icebergs in the Atlantic. Mr. H. J. Shepstone, in the September "Home Messenger," gives some account of these floating masses of ice and snow. The home of their birth, of course, is the Arctic regions. Those seen in the North Atlantic may be said to represent the wastage from the glaciers of Greenland. They are carried down towards the middle of the Atlantic by the Labrador current. They travel along the coast of Labrador, passing Newfoundland, until they reach the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, when they disappear—melt completely away. Generally speaking, they travel at the rate of three to four miles an hour. Those that reach the middle of the Atlantic before they finally disappear make journeys of 2,500 to 3,000 miles.

THE SIZE OF ICEBERGS.

At one time it was believed that an iceberg that towered 100 feet above water was at least 700 feet or more below the surface. Although it is true that the heavier portion of the iceberg is below water, it is wrong to say that for every cubic foot of ice above water there are at least six or seven below. Sometimes bergs are encountered of which only two-thirds of the total bulk is submerged. Until quite recently it was generally believed that it was pressure from, behind that caused masses of ice to become detached and float away as a berg. We now know that the breaking off of blocks from the parent glacier is produced solely by the action of the tides.

A BOUNTIFUL BILL.

Benedictions have fallen on the head of the Development Bill from all parts of the House of Commons. It seems that we are fairly launched on the French system of giving a helping hand to the development of the country. The French Budget is crowded with subventions and bounties to friendly societies, flax and hemp industries, horse-breeding, workmen's clubs, and the mercantile marine. This Government, which has so successfully adopted the principle of Protection on certain points while declaring its unalterable attachment to Free Trade, has taken a leaf out of the book of our neighbour across the Channel. One will not quarrel with them on that score. All we shall ask is that the money shall be administered by men who really know what they are doing; that new motor roads, for instance, shall not be foisted upon motorists at vast expense by a small clique of men who do not know the present trend of motoring opinion and are ten years behind the times. We also demand that the money shall be spent strictly upon schemes of national and not political advantage.

BRIDGE HOUSE ESTATES.

In an age, a dark age, not yet conversant with the blessed expression "unearned increment," certain well disposed kings and private citizens bequeathed to the City of London property which has increased in value till it now brings in £150,000 a year. These are the Bridge House Estates, which enable the City to build great bridges such as the Tower one, and ... and widen others such as London and Blackfriars, without coming upon the ratepayers for a single penny. Thanks, to this gigantic nest-egg. London is provided with a series of bridges which are the envy of the civilised world; It is thanks to this nest-egg that we can respond with light hearts to the invitation contained in the nursery rhyme: "London Bridge is broken down, Go and build it up again." "Earth hath not anything to show so fair" as the Thames on a bright breezy day, or with the sun sinking in a mist and magnifying and glorifying everything. Let us remember gratefully the "Charitable and well-disposed persons" who put it within our power to do justice to the noble river.

THE CORRUPTION OF PERSEVERANCE.

Mr. Clyde Fitch, who has died while at the zenith of his powers, was a remarkable instance of what preseverance will do for a man, and how it can become almost a vice. He was not a genius. His first success, "Bean Brummel," which Mr. Richard Mansfield produced in 1890, was followed by a series of indifferent plays, turned out perhaps too rapidly. Nothing daunted by their failure, his headlong pen went skimming over the paper, so that in the end he managed to make the world his debtor for several well-known and well-liked pieces, such as "Toddles," "The Last of the Dandies," and "The Woman in the Case," which is running in London now. In the total amount of his turnout he comes nearer to Alexandre Dumas than most dramatists: fifty-six plays in twenty years!—the only wonder is that his overworked brain produced anything decent at all.

SPURGEON'S PUBLISHER.

One is reminded by the announcement of the purchase of the business of Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster of the association of the firm with the late Charles Spurgeon. When he was beginning in London that wonderful ministry which achieved a world-wide fame, Mr. Spurgeon was prevailed upon to permit the publication of a sermon each week, and from that day till this the weekly issue has been continued without a break. At the present time there are no fewer than 3,157 sermons of the famous preacher in print of which over a hundred million copies have been sold while the stock of unpublished MSS. is sufficient to maintain the weekly publication for the next ten years.

THE SECOND COMET OF THE YEAR.

Professor Kopff, of the Heidelberg Observatory, has netted the second comet of 1909 by rediscovering the comet found by Professor Perrine at the end of 1896, and which eluded the keenest search for it in 1902, when it should have made a first return. It is a faint object at present, being of the fifteenth magnitude when first seen, but it is increasing in brightness and moving into a position where it will be above our horizon day and night. Its nearest approach to the sun is calculated for the first week of November. This capture is encouraging for those who are on the look-out for Halley's comet.

THE LONG VACATION.

The proposal to cut down the Long Vacation of the English courts still further, to a paltry two months would have met with little favour in the good old days, when a fourteen weeks' rest was considered none too long. In Henry VIII.'s time the men of wig and gown rested from July 5 to October 7, for the double purpose of "Health, in dismissing the concourse of people at that contagious season of the year," and "Wealth, that the subject might attend his harvest and the ingathering of the crops of the earth." In the reign of the Second Charles this lengthy Vacation was increased by a fortnight; while in later years the judges actually laid aside their wigs and quills for five months outright.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FURS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

As the season advances, writes Our Paris lady correspondent, the wise woman begins to consider the important subject of her winter furs, and now is the moment to visit the showrooms of the leading furriers to see what is to be worn through the coming winter. As a general rule, most women forget the existence of peltry during the months of July and August, and it is only when the first chill in the air makes itself felt and the need for an extra wrap occurs as the sun goes down and the wind rises, that their thoughts turn by a natural transition to the fashions of the future. Just out of the bustle of the Avenue de l'Opera, and between the Bourse and the Palais Royal is the salon of the Siberian Canadian Fur Company 13, rue Monsigny, where M. Chanel is busy preparing his new models. Some of the most original and elegant fur wraps may be seen in this house gathered, as to raw material, from the distant East and the great wild West, but fashioned under the artistic eye of the director of the firm. "Every season," says M. Chanel, "finds an increased demand for furs. The Parisienne has always been a chilly woman, and she has a reputation for spending relatively more on the toilette than the women of perhaps any other country; she certainly attaches enormous importance to her furs, and she insists on both elegance and originality. Then too, Paris is one of the leading centres of what we call 'tourisme,' and the improved travelling facilities of the day bring us here an ever-growing foreign clientele.

THE SEALSKIN COAT OF THE PAST.

"To supply this demand, furriers are forced to exercise the utmost care to bring together the finest furs, and handle them with the same elegance and chic that the modern couturier puts into frocks. Take the sealskin coat, for example. This was, years ago, as indispensable an article in the bride's outfit as was her wedding ring. Do you know what that Sealskin coat of the early and middle nineteenth century looked like? It was cut on the simplest and ugliest lines, all on the same model, intended to be worn by every kind of figure—the fat and the slim, the tall and the short. Only the length of the sleeve seems to have varied. Is was bought ready made, and no woman dreamed of requesting her one to fit herself. This was, perhaps, the reason why it lost the favour of women and for a few years sealskin was entirely neglected, astrakan taking its place.

HOW IT IS MADE TO-DAY.

"Now it has regained the respect of the ladies, but look how it is treated. We handle it as respectfully as we do silk or velvet, giving to its cut the greatest care, and bringing its lines into perfect harmony with the figure of the woman who will wear it. Thus, we have seen sealskin grow from the chic little bolero to the half, three-quarter, and full length coat, and this season you will see all those who can permit themselves the luxury wearing the long, rich-looking coat that you see on the stand. Happily for those who are but indifferently furnished with the sinews of war, excellent effects and plenty of hard wear can be had from Hudson seal, which is far less costly than the first quality of the classic skins."

THE INDISPENSABLE STOLE.

"The coat is a great luxury and comfort, of course, but the stole and muff are necessaries. Are you preparing anything new for us in this direction?" "Ah, of course, the stole is indispensable. It has as many uses as the scarf that has played so conspicuous a role this summer on ladies' shoulders. It is, perhaps, the most becoming of all fur wraps. The first favourite, it is safe to prophesy, will be, as ever, zibeline, or, as you call it, sable—handsomest and most coveted of furs. But the silky chinchilla and snowy ermine will compose many stoles, their fineness and flatness making them the easiest of all skins to wear. They lie on slim shoulders as gracefully as crepe de chine, and add no bulkiness to the silhouette. Then we have all the range of foxes—the rare and lovely silver fox, the blue, the black, and the white. There is a great deal of character in fox, and it is very satisfactory in wear. "A woman ought to look on furs as a safe and wise investment. With proper care a good set will render the greatest service, and from no other purchase—unless, perhaps, that of old and beautiful lace—will she derive so much satisfaction for so long a period of time. Unfortunately, few women know how to preserve their furs from damage; a timely shake every time they are taken off a cool and well ventilated hanging place—these are essentials if you care to prolong the life of your furs."

THE CHINDWIN.

In his report of the administration of the Chin frontier, Upper Chindwin District, Mr. Grant Brown writes:—By far the most important tract of unadministered Chin territory on the border of the district is that lying outside a line drawn ten miles from the right bank of the Chindwin from Homalin to Tamanthi. The line falls about half way between the river and a great range of mountains, with peaks over 8,000 feet high, which runs parallel to the Chindwin and overlooks on its west side the fertile valley of the Nanwe, commonly called the Somra Hill Tract. The eastern slopes of the range are occupied by Chins from Manipur called the Shan-Burmans Kaungsai and by the Manipur officials Kuki. The Nanwe valley has a comparatively dense population of "Crested" (uzumbok) Chins or, as they are called in Manipur, Tungkhals. These people have permanent fields, cultivating the hills in terraces, and own cattle, which, however, they use only for food. They are much wilder and more ignorant than the Kaungsai, and in 1894 an expedition had to be sent against them for looting and murdering in the riverine villages. At that time the Kaungsai had not yet begun to settle in unadministered territory. They have been coming in gradually from Manipur in the last five years or more, and have thus formed a buffer between ourselves and the wilder Chins. They have never interfered with our people, but on the other hand they have gradually, under a chief named Kawmyang, extended their power over the Chins of the Somra Tract. These Chins were always fighting among themselves, and one village after another made use of the Kaungsai to help them to pay off old scores. As the Kaungsai were much better provided with guns they could easily do this, and could also compel the village which had called them in, if not its antagonist also, to pay them tribute, which was usually taken in the form of labour. In fact the Kaungsai followed the policy that has always been followed by an aggressive civilised power among its weaker neighbours. Last year there were only two considerable villages left which had not come more or less under Kawmyang's power. These were Piya itself which had once oppressed its neighbours and made them the more inclined to accept Kawmyang's suzerainty, and Pansa or Kurusawmaw, the northernmost of the whole group. Pansa had an old-standing quarrel with Laiyum, and the Laiyum people called in Kawmyang to avenage the death of some of their men. Kawmyang sent messengers to Pansa, who, according to his account, were murdered. Kawmyang after this had an interview with the Deputy Commissioner, Major Bowen, at Hamalin, and told him of this. He asked to be recognised as Sawbwa, a request which was refused. After his return he appeared before Pansa with all his forces and sent an interpreter to parley with the people of the village. The interpreter was speared through the stockade, and Kawmyang then attacked the place and killed over hundred people, the rest fleeing. In December last Kawmyang was sent for by me and strongly advised to abstain from attacking Piya and from oppresing the Chins who had surrendered to him, pending orders from Government. I made it clear to him that he would never be recognised as Sowbwa over the Tungkhals, even if he completely subdued them. He promised to follow my advice and seems to have kept his promise. No orders have yet been received, but proposals have since been admitted for extending our boundary to the top of the range so as to include all the Kaungsai except the garrison which have established themselves under Kawmyang in the Somra Tract. If this is done Kawmyang will either have to come into our territory, in which case he can be punished if he attacks the Tungkhals, or will be cut off from most of his tribe and be rendered comparatively harmless. Most of the Kaungsais profess themselves anxious to come in, probably fearing punishment for joining Kawmyang's campaign."—"Rangoon Gazette."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Ralph H. Barbour, eldest son of Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., and of Lady Barbour, Tiltwood, Crawley Down, Sussex, and Miss Gladys Maude Gertrude Thomson, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson, Bart., and of Lady Thompson.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NEW WORK FOR COASTGUARDS.

The announcement that the Coastguard is again to be thrown open to candidates who wish to enter it from the Fleet, and are eligible under the usual conditions, may be taken as an indication that the Admiralty have either entirely abandoned a s impracticable the scheme of reform put forward by the Inter-Departmental Committee of a couple of years ago or have modified it to meet new conditions which have since sprung up. There is no intimation that the force will be restored to its old strength or that the stations already closed will be reopened; but further reduction is not to take place apparently as recruits are to be taken from the Fleet to make good natural wastage. The Customs staff did not look upon the proposed changes with favour for the reason that the Coastguards were to enter their department with rank and rates of pay which would block back and be unjust to a large number of persons who had a right to expect promotion much earlier than they would obtain if the reforms suggested were proceeded with. But the latest decision of the Admiralty is more likely to have been prompted solely from a naval point of view, and influenced largely by new problems that may shortly appear in the protection of our coasts in view of the rapid development of aerial navigation. It is quite conceivable that at no distant date airship garages may exist around the shores of these islands, filled with vessels whose crews are drawn from the senior service. If this should prove to be the case, then the Coastguards will have taken a fresh lease of life in a new and highly-important sphere of action.

EAST COAST SUBMARINES.

The additions which continue to be made to the submarines attached to the Nore command have at last enabled two up-to-date flotillas to be formed for service on the North-East Coast. The nucleus of these flotillas consisted of six units of the "C" class, and to this modest start three boats—"C7," "C8," and "C9"—were added, and the base was transferred from Sheerness to Harwich. The next stage in the process of developing the flotilla was the formation of what is now known as Section VII., with a nucleus of four boats—"C21," "C22," "C23," and "C24"—based at Dundee, which will be its headquarters until Rosyth is ready. To this section "C25," "C26," C27," and "C28" were added on their delivery from Messrs Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, and the number will shortly, be increased to ten by the addition of "C29" and "C30." Altogether, therefore there will very soon be in commission for service on the East Coast no fewer than nineteen submarines of the "C" class—the type whose work in this year's manœuvres was very favourably reported upon. Possessing a surface speed of 13 knots per hour, with a storage capacity of 15 tons of gasoline, the boats of this class have a good radius of action, and their sea-keeping qualities and robust construction enable them to fill the dual role of offensive as well as defensive units.

MORE ATTENTION TO NIGHT FIRING.

Some few weeks back Admiral May issued a memorandum full of useful suggestions, as well as giving certain directions, as to how to attain the highest point of gunnery efficiency in a fighting ship and secure a good score in the gunlayers' tests and battery practice. That these hints were not thrown away has been fully shown by the result of the competitive gunnery practices that have already been carried out in ships under his command, some of which have put up record scores both with their heavy and their light guns. But Admiral May realises the ever-increasing importance of being able to shoot straight and rapidly at night, now that torpedo attack during darkness has become so familiar to the officers and men who man the torpedo craft of our own foreign navies; and it is reported that unusual steps are being taken to train the light gunlayers to fire their weapons at night and hit the mark aimed at as surely as when practice takes place during the day. This matter has received considerable attention at the gunnery schools also, during the last few months, and experience is gradually evolving a much better system of rapidly picking up an object during darkness and opening a rapid and accurate fire upon it at long range. Experiments will, likewise, shortly be carried out with a new means of lighting up the position of hostile torpedo craft at night by illuminating shells, after the plan recently adopted by the French and Germans, which it is believed will be found more effective than the largest search lights at present in use. With these improvements night-firing should become more accurate

A "DREADNOUGHT" FLEET.

Signs are not wanting that there will be a very slight interval between the launching of the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable" and the laying down of the vessels which are to replace them on the building slips at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively. Preparations for the actual construction of the new ships are already in hand, and there will be no marking time between the dates when the ships now approaching the launching stage are sent afloat and the laying down, or "official commencement" of their successors. The notable reform in procedure will also be witnessed of all the principal ships in this year's estimates being actually laid down in the calendar year in which they are voted instead of their commencement being deferred until the closing months of the financial year, which has invariably been the rule. Should nothing unforeseen arise to retard the completion of the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable," they should be ready for the pennant by the early spring of 1911, when our position in completed ships of the "Dreadnought" type will be a homogeneous fleet of eight battleships and four cruiser-battleships, carrying collectively 112 twelve-inch guns.

VALUE OF THE APPARATUS.

The immense boon that an apparatus of this nature confers on an army is obvious. The men are relieved of the work of preparing their meals on reaching camp after a tiring march; they obtain them at once well cooked, and secure the rest so necessary for them. There is nothing so trying to a hard-worked man—and the soldier on manœuvres and on service is hard worked—than to have to live, perhaps for days, under the most trying conditions on food insufficiently cooked. The provision of an apparatus that can be used, the fires being invisible, on the outpost line, and which when tea or supper is required quickly can boil about 100 gallons of water in half an hour, even in a deluge of rain, would add enormously to the comfort of the troops. As we have said above, Mr. Sykes's invention is to have a practical trial during the next fortnight, and the result will be watched with interest.

MARRIAGE OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

The commission which was been inquiring into the state of the Italian army, and the causes of a certain discontent which has been manifested, has presented a supplementary and final report dealing with a number of questions, and amongst them that of the marriage of officers. Hitherto the consent of the King has been necessary and a requisite condition was that the officer or his fiancee should have a sufficient private income, which was fixed rather high. This was considered necessary because the pay was altogether inadequate; but the commission, having demanded and secured better emoluments for the officer, is of opinion that the time has come for doing away with the necessity of the financial provision. In order, however, to protect the interests of the army and the individual, it still insists upon the necessity of the Royal authority being retained, and that no officer should be permitted to ask permission to marry until after reaching the age of twenty-five. Similar arrangements exist in France and Russia, but there is a tendency to give the officer better pay and to dispense him from the obligation of being practically independent of the army for the means to support himself and his family on marriage.

THE Port of London Authority have under their consideration a scheme for effecting large alterations and improvements which, if carried out, will do much to add importance to Tilbury Docks as a port. One of the features of the proposal is to erect extensive landing stages similar to those at Liverpool to enable larger liners than those of the P. and O., Orient, and Atlantic transport companies to discharge their cargo there. This will necessitate the enlargement of the present entrance to Tilbury Dock. The wisdom of laying down a second dock west of the present enclosure is another point under consideration. There is a prospect of the work being proceeded with at no distant date, and full details of the proposals will shortly be available.

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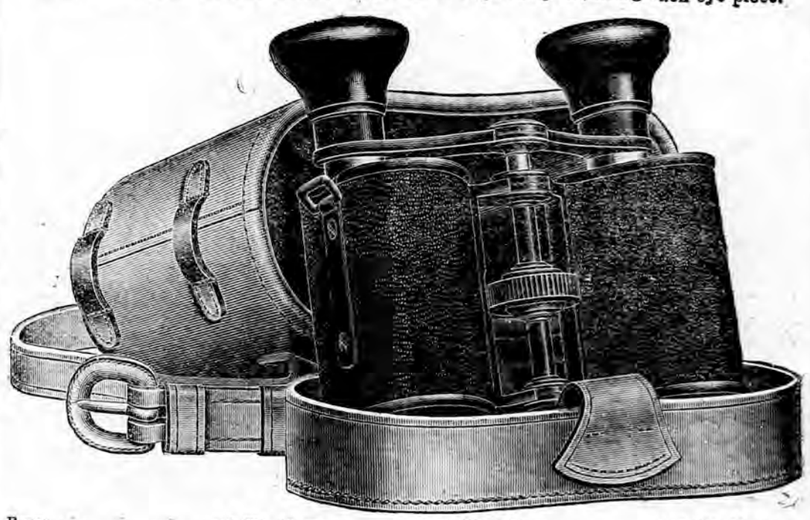

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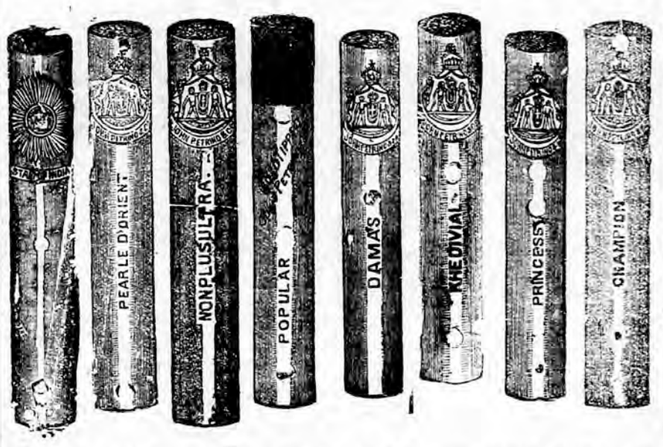

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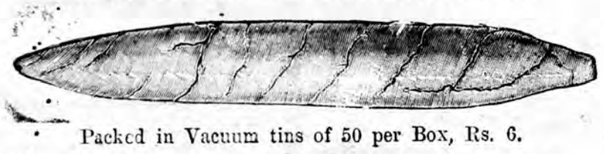

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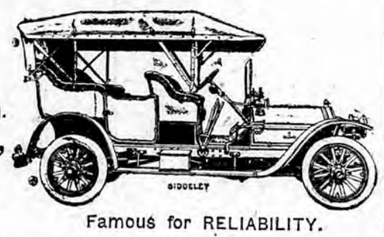

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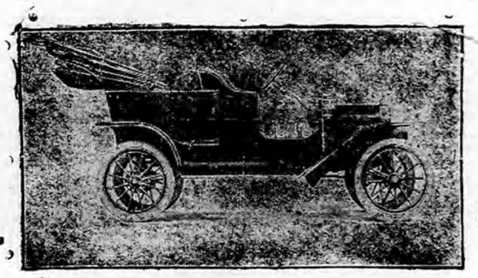

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

COLD WEATHER RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

In the reliefs of the coming cold weather the 1st Royal Dragoons leave Lucknow for Muttra on the 18th October, arriving on the 19th November.

The 15th Hussars leave Muttra for South Africa on the 1st of November, arriving on the 4th November.

The 51st Company, R. G. A., leave Agra for Quetta on the 25th of March, arriving on the 7th March.

The 81st Company, R. G. A., leave Quetta for Roorkee on the 25th of March, arriving on the 27th March.

The 94th Company, leave Roorkee for Agra and Delhi on the 25th March, arriving on the 27th March.

4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles leave England for Chakrata, December 1st, arriving December 21st.

1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers leave Chakrata for Multan, December 1st, arriving December 3rd.

18th Lancers leave Delhi for Meerut, October 18th, arriving October 20th.

5th Cavalry leave Meerut for Rawalpindi, October 18th, arriving November 30th.

11th Lancers leave Rawalpindi for Delhi, October 20th, arriving November 25th.

33rd Punjabis leave Jubbulpore for Delhi, November 10th, arriving November 12th.

The 35th Sikhs leave Delhi for Jhelum, November 14th, arriving November 15th.

The 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles leave Almora for Chitral, September 6th, arriving October 6th.

The 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment leave Multan for Peshawar, December 14th, arriving December 15th.

The 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders leave Peshawar for Shahyahanpur, December 16th, arriving December 18th.

The 38th Dogras leave Lahore Cantonment for Nowshera, 16th December, arriving 17th December.

The 51st Sikhs leave Banu for Peshawar, 4th February, arriving 17th February.

The 55th Rifles leave Nowshera for Rawalpindi, 22nd March arriving, 29th March.

The 59th Rifles leave Peshawar for Malakand, 18th February, arriving 23rd February.

The 82nd Punjabis leave Malakand for Nowshera, 25th February, arriving 28th February.

The 15th Lancers leave Loralai for Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment, 26th November, arriving 21st January.

The 21st Cavalry leave Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment for Jhelum, 22nd January, arriving 4th February.

The 25th Cavalry leave Lahore Cantonment for Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment, 11th December, arriving 7th January.

The 37th Lancers leave Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment for Lahore Cantonment, 19th November, arriving 13th December.

The 28th Punjabis leave Nowshera for Lahore Cantonment, 18th December, arriving 9th December.

3rd Brigade, R.F.A., 1st Battery 16th Battery, 41st Battery, leave Secunderabad for England, 5th December, arriving 30th December.

7th Brigade, 10th Battery, 26th Battery, 1 Battery, leave South Africa for Secunderabad, 21st November, arriving 9th December.

11 Company 2nd (Q.O) Sappers and Miners leave Bangalore for Rawalpindi, 15th November, arriving 25th November.

Infantry leave Bombay for Secunderabad, 10th March, arriving 10th March.

(Q.O.) Rajput Light Infantry leave Secunderabad for Mhow, 5th January, arriving 7th January.

73rd Carnatic Infantry, leave Aurangabad for Cannanore, 1st November, arriving 7th January.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry leave Cannanore for St. Thomas' Mount, 28th October, arriving 11th November.

88th Carnatic Infantry leave St. Thomas' Mount for Fort William, 14th November, arriving 17th November.

88th Brahmans leave Jubbulpore for Bolarum, 28th February, arriving 1st March.

97th Deccan Infantry leave Bolarum for Jubbulpore, 1st March, arriving 2nd March.

2nd Battalion, Worcestershires, leave Ahmednagar for Jhansi, 8th November, arriving 9th November.

1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, leave Egypt for Ahmednagar, Suez, 24th December, arriving 4th January.

1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, leave Poona for Aden, 24th January, arriving 30th January and for Deesa, 1st February, arriving 2nd February.

2nd Battalion, Royal North Lancashire Regiment leave Mauritius for Poona, 30th November, arriving 10th December.

27th Punjabis leave Multan for Bombay, 21st March, arriving 24th March.

109th Infantry leave Bombay for Secunderabad, 9th March, arriving 10th March.

102nd Grenadiers leave Mhow for Aurangabad, 1st November, arriving 23rd November.

73rd Carnatic Infantry leave Aurangabad for Cannanore. 1st November, arriving 15th November.

Depot 98th Infantry leave Aurangabad for Fatehgarh, 10th November, arriving 12th November.

59th Cavalry leave Meerut for Rawalpindi. 18th October, arriving 13th November,

11th Lancers leave Rawalpindi for Delhi 20th October, arriving 28th November.

15th Lancers leave Jhelum for Loralai, 7th October, arriving 25th November.

21st Cavalry leave Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment for Jhelum, 22nd January, arriving 4th February.

25th Mountain Battery leave Maymyo for Abbottabad, 11th November, arriving 1st December.

28th Mountain Battery leave Abbottabad or Bannu, 2nd December, arriving 20th December.

2nd Battalion (Q.O.) Cameron Highlanders leave North China for Bangalore, 4th November, arriving 3rd December.

1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) leave Bangalore for Secunderabad, 8th December, arriving 9th December.

2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, leave Secunderabad for Jubbulpore, 1st December, arriving 2nd December,

No. 9 Company, 2nd (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, leave Rawalpindi for Bangalore, 29th December, arriving 10th January.

No 11 Company, 2nd (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, leave Bangalore for Rawalpindi, 15th November, arriving 27th November.

37th Dogras leave Nowgong for Jhelum, 20th November, arriving 22nd November.

21st Punjabis leave Jhelum for Bannu, 16th January, arriving 6th February.

55th Rifles leave Nowshera for Rawalpindi, 22nd March, arriving 28th March.

25th Punjabis leave Rawalpindi for Multan, 1st March, arriving 2nd April.

35th Sikhs leave Delhi for Jhelum, 14th November, arriving 15th November.

22nd Punjabis leave Jhelum for Jubbulpore, 8th November, arriving 10th November.

30th Punjabis leave Jhelum for Jhansi, 16th November, arriving 18th November.

87th Punjabis leave Jhansi for Jhelum, 20th November, arriving 22nd November.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The Burma Divisional Boxing Tournament was brought to a close on Saturday evening when there was a large attendance. The fighting was good throughout. The Welsh Fusiliers won the championship cup with 32 points, the Scots Fusiliers being a good second with 28. Corpl. Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers, was awarded the special silver cup and gold medal for the most scientific boxer. The following are the results :—

BOYS.—8st and under.

SEMI-FINALS :—Vol Stevenson, B R V C, beat Vol Sterling, R V R. Sterling gave in his second round. Cadet Lonsdale, R V R, beat Vol Brown, P D V. Brown got heavy one on the face in the opening moments and stopped.

FINAL.—Lonsdale beat Stevenson in a good fight. The winner was very cool and shifty and knocked his man badly in the first round.

BOYS' CATCHWEIGHTS.

SEMI-FINALS.—Meadon beat Osborne in a rattling good fight.

Cadet Rorke, R V R, scratched to Blacktin, W F.

FINAL.—Meadon beat Blacktin. There was little to choose in the fight. Blacktin seemed to pile up a lot of points in the first two rounds, but Meadon was best in the last round and got the decision.

BANTAMS.

SEMI-FINALS.—Pte Gordon, R S F, beat Pte Grimmet, R W F. Gordon went at his man from the start with his straight jobbing, but Grimmet came back at him well and had slightly the better of it in the first round. Both men put up a great fight for the other two rounds. Jordon had his man very weary in the last and had easily the best of it and won.

Dmr Ellis, R S F, beat Pte Clark, R S F. The first round was very even and after that Ellis scored in both rounds and won. In the final Jordon beat Ellis. Jordon appeared to have lost some of his go and Ellis had the best of the opening round. In the latter Jordon evened matters and the Referee ordered an extra round amid great excitement, in which Jordan did all the leading and won.

FEATHERWEIGHTS.

FINAL:—Pte Morris, R W F, beat Duncan, R S F. Morris who is a clever boxer seized up Duncan on the first round and knocked him out in the beginning of the second.

LIGHTWEIGHTS.

FINAL :—Pte Dalby, R S F, beat Lce-Cpl McDougall, R W F. Both men fought well but Dalby quickly seized his man up and was content to win on points.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS.

FINAL :—Cpl Thomas, R W F, beat Lce-Cpl Hopkins, R W F. Thomas who is very scientific won without much effort, having his man very weak in the last round. Hopkins stood a lot of punishment.

HEAVYWEIGHTS.

FINAL :—Lce Cpl Gouldbourne, R W F, beat Lce-Cpl Jackson, R W F. After taking a good hammering Jackson quit on the second round.

OPEN EVENTS : FEATHERWEIGHTS.

FINALS:—Steadman, L of F, beat Lce-Cpl Parker. Parker who had gone through the tournament without a fight, shaped gamely against his more crafty antagonist but had no chance, Steadman winning easily on points.

LIGHTWEIGHTS.

FINAL :—Sergt Stock, R W F, scratched to Lce-Cpl Fisher, R W F.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS.

FINAL.—Cpl Thomas, R W F, beat Sergt Thomas, R W F, in a rattling good fight.

THE NAINI TAL WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 27.

The Regatta finals were held at Nain Tal on Saturday and General Mahon was at Home. The Police won the representative fours and pairs in the Golf Match. The Civil Service were defeated the "World" in the tennis singles final and Dillon beat Ireland by three sets to love.

The Civil Service dinner took place the same night also the billiard matches.

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OOTY POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 27.

Ootacamund point-to-point races, the last sporting fixture of the season, took place on Saturday at Toda Coffee Shop, fourteen miles away from Ooty. In spite of the long distance, the sporting fraternity mustered strong. The card presented six races and every race ruled a fair field. The weather kept fine and an excellent day's sports was witnessed.

OOTACAMUND HUNT CUP.—Over not less than four miles of fair hunting country.

Capt M Heseltine's Larry, 12st 10lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Stewart Brown's Swanley, 12st.....Owner 2
Capt E S F Kelly's Right Angle, 12st .....Owner 3

MEDIVEM PLATE CUP.—Over not less than three miles.

Capt C F Kelly's Richmond, 11st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Major J G Dennistoun's Ardiane, 12st 4lbs...Owner 2
Mr A S Crum's Tinker, 12st .....Owner 3

LADIES POINT-TO-POINT RACE CUP.—Two miles.

Mrs Horne's Cossack .....Owner 1
Major J G Dennistoun's, Double Ruff..Miss Morgan 2
Col Gordon Price's Brenda .....Mrs Gordon Price 3

NOVICE CUP.—Not less than three miles.

Major A A Duff's Sholto, 12st 7lbs .....Owner 1
Capt E D F Kelly's Sealark, 12st 7lbs .....Owner 2
Major J G Dennistoun's Naughty Novice, 12st 7lbs .....Owner 3

LADIES PONY POINT-TO-POINT CUP.—Two miles.

Mrs Sam Browne's, Polo Bell.....Owner 1
Capt the Hon O E Vesey's, Topaz.....Mrs Horne 2
Mrs C V Edward's Jane .....Owner 3

PONY POINT-TO-POINT RACE CUP.—Three miles.

Major J G Dennistoun's Saturn, 10st 2lbs...Owner 1
Capt the Hon O E Vesey's Jack Tar, 10st 11lbs Mr Nicholson 2
Major A A Duff's, Nelli Stewart, 10st 11lbs Mr Jarvis 3

POONA RACES.

Horses Left In.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 27.

THE following are the horses left in for the second day, on Wednesday the 28th, of the second meeting of the Poona races :—

STAND PLATE.—One mile—Picturesque, 9st 3lbs ; Lovania, 9st 11b ; Ebullition, 9st ; Posco, 8st 9lbs ; Oakton, 8st 8lbs ; Lachlan, 8st 6lbs ; Huntingsorn, 8st 5lbs ; Gallopping Girl, 7st 12lbs ; Moonlight, 6st 13lbs ; Mallinyook, 6st 11lbs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Five furlongs.—Chivlry, 10st 3lbs ; Sacricomar, 8st 12lbs ; Sue, 8st 7lbs ; Manlock, 8st 5lbs ; Vigorous, 8st 4lbs ; Singleton, 8st 2lbs ; Rustile, 8st 11b; Oobham, 8st ; Foursome, 7st 12lbs ; Familiar, 7st 9lbs ; Castalia, 7st 8lbs ; Lady Lomond, 7st 6lbs ; Winsome, 7st 5lbs ; Mergul, 6st 10lbs.

BEDOUIN PLATE.—One and a quarter mile.

Peculiar, 9st 12lbs ; Bendigo, 8st 13lbs ; Alma, 8st 11lbs ; Tachreet, 8st 8lbs ; Darianoor, 8st 7lbs ; Pinkie, 8st 6lbs ; Devon, 8st 3lbs ; Hadee, 8st ; Hazza, 7st 13lbs ; Antica, 7st 12lbs ; Spearmint, 7st 8lbs ; Soheil, 7st 8lbs ; Cato, 7st 6lbs ; Brigand, 7st 4lbs ; Tunis, 6st 7lbs.

DESERT HANDICAP.—Seven furlongs :—Amood, 9st 9lbs ; Zinfander, 9st ; Farick, 8st 12lbs ; Najmi, 8st 8lbs ; Greyfalcon, 8st 7lbs ; Saree, 8st 7lbs ; Wordie Major, 8st 6lbs ; Mooreed, 8st 2lbs ; Real Blood, 8st 1lb ; Hamayoon, 8st ; Ebrahim Pasha, 7st 10lbs ; Fairfield, 7st 7lbs ; Corrector, 7st 6lbs.

ALL PONY PLATE.—Five furlongs :—Danseuse, 9st 7lbs; Pantry Girl, 9st; Lorraine, 8st 12lbs; Russely Rose, 8st 11lbs ; Lady Nannie, 8st 11lbs ; Cracker, 8st 8lbs; Wild Boy, 8st 7lbs; Chippy Norton, 8st 2lbs ; Naughty Boy, 7st 13lbs; Mandeville, 7st 11; Evening Herald, 7st 3lbs; Koko, 6st 12lbs.

LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—6 furlongs :—Bay Middleton, 9st 12lbs; Creditor, 9st 7lbs ; Mudkoor, 8st 13lbs; Scimitar, 8st 9lbs ; Darby, 8st 2lbs ; Grey Falcon, 8st; Murzook, 7st 12lbs; Hishan, 7st 4lbs ; Prince Chestnut, 7st 3lbs ; Squire, 7st 2lbs ; Little Sanaya, 7st; Disfigure, 6st 11lbs; Selection, 6st.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

LEICESTERS vs. WORCESTERS.

THE re-played game between the Leicesters and the Worcesters took place on the Cooperage last evening when the former won by the narrow margin of one goal to nil in the second round.

The Worcesters, the old holders of the cup, were reckoned difficult opponents and the game created more than the ordinary amount of interest. Soon after the start the Worcesters got charge of the ball, but Bailey was too much for the forwards, and prevented more than one shot from being made. A feature of this part of the game was the long shooting by Parton, but it was of no avail. One occasion the Leicesters narrowly missed scoring, but the ball missed the poles and went behind and half-time came before any score had been made.

The Worcesters collared the ball at once in the second half and kept pressing, but by dint of hard play the ball was returned to the other end of the field and after a keen fight Rowbotham managed to get the ball past Lewis. After this, play wandered quickly all over the field, but no further score was made and the game ended. Score :—

Leicesters ..... 1 Goal.
Worcesters ..... Nil.

The teams :—

Leicesters :—Goal : Owen ; backs : Bailey and Faulks ; half-backs : Cliff, Wale and Whitmore ; forwards: Wardle, Butler, Barton, Shingler and French.

Worcesters :—Goal : Lewis ; backs : Clark and Parton ; half backs : Clayton, Jeffries and Pitt ; forwards : Jones, Greenaway, Plant, Rowbotham and Sutton.

IN the Rovers' Football Tournament the Cheshire will play against the King's Own (Lancastrian) Regiment to-day on the Cooperage.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

Rain Stops Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The weather which has kept beautifully clear hitherto turned traitor to the Horse Show to-day and put an end to the proceedings shortly after they began. The Show was fixed to be opened at 3 p m., at which hour the beauty and valour of the station had already foregathered in the Club of Western India tent to be the guests of Colonel McGill and Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who were "At Home." Everything was in apple-pie order for a real sporting afternoon. As a matter of fact Major Faunce, the Honorary Secretary, had arranged the Show ground in a manner which defied rivalry at a a similar affair at home. By half-past three the rain came down in torrents and in addition to having swamped the ground almost beyond recognition, terrorised the ladies in regard to their toilettes. A stampede for protection from the merciless wet was seen in all directions till it was eventually decided by the Committee to postpone the Show till to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock and to continue it on Thursday.

Two events, however, were judged. It is a pity that Colonel Bull's Blackthorn and Blarney were not shown in the class for Light Weight Hunters, as one of the two would undoubtedly have secured the first prize. The Judge awarded the first prize to Mrs. Dyson's David, the second to Mrs. Perkins' Taliesen, and the the third to Majors Bertie and Clay's Tarlo. With regard to the first two awards gallantry went hand-in-hand with sound judgment.

In the class for horses over 14-2, single harness, only one prize was awarded and that was to Goswami Mahraj Shri Dwarkeshpaljee's Big Bear. Mr. Anandji Nanji's Duchess was highly commended.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Match at Scarborough.

HOME TEAM VICTORIOUS.

AUSTRALIA'S FOURTH DEFEAT.

London, September 11.

AT Scarborough to-day the Australians' long run of victories and drawn games was broken by Lord Londesborough's Eleven, who at 1 o'clock scored a somewhat easy victory by 133 runs. Although the wicket was in good order the Australians failed to make any lengthy stand against the excellent bowling opposed to them and their downfall was hastened by the fact that both Ransford and Macartney lost their wickets in attempting impssible runs.

Tyldesley batted yesterday for two hours 50 minutes before being caught at the wicket off Armstrong's bowling, his cutting and driving being particularly fine. His chief hits were nine fourers. The eight wicket fell at 261, and although Buckenham made some good hits, Carr and Hunter were quickly caught by Noble at slip, off Armstrong, the innings closing for 276. Armstrong bowled in capital form, and secured half the wickets at the cost of 48 runs.

Needing 293 runs to win, the Australians opened their second innings with Noble and O'Connor, but with the total at 10 only, the Australian captain was caught at second slip. (1—5—10).

At 22 O'Connor was stumped, and Macartney and Laver then played out time. The score at the drawing of stumps was 35 for two wickets, Macartney being 13 and Laver 3.

The match was continued to-day in fine weather before a moderate attendance, the wicket being good With only a few runs added Laver was out leg before to Carr. (3—5—40).

Macartney and Bardsley began what looked like a profitable stand, but at 61 the former lost his wicket foolishly in attempting a dangerous run. (4—30—61).

Hartigan came next but with only one run added Bardsley was struck on the pad by a ball from Hirst, and given out (5—3—62).

After Hartigan and Ransford had added 22, the Queenslander was baffled by one of Carr's googly deliveries, and his wicket upset. (6—7—84).

Ransford and Armstrong brought the century in view, the innings having now lasted 95 minutes. Both men played steadily, but at length Ransford repeated Macartney's mistake, and had to retire. (7—20—112).

Nine runs later Armstrong also was beaten by the googly bowler. (8—28—121).

Cotter hit vigorously, and put a couple of balls over the ring for six before being caught at the wicket. (9—21—138).

Twenty-one runs were added by Hopkins and Carter, but the former was then bowled by Rhodes, and the innings closed for 159, leaving the home team victorous by 133 runs. The match was finished by 1 o'clock.

ENGLISH ELEVEN.

First Innings.

J B Hobbs, c Armstrong, b Macartney	...	0
W Rhodes, c Noble, b Laver ...	...	4
J T Tyldesley, c Armstrong, b Macartney		35
R H Spooner, b Laver ...	...	10
F L Fane, b Macartney ...	...	1
K L Hutchings, c Armstrong, b Macartney		16
G H Hirst, c Macartney, b Armstrong ...		13
G J Thompeon, c Bardsley, b Macartney		12
C P Buckenham, b Armstrong...	...	6
D W Carr, not out	...	9
D Hunter, c Noble, b Armstrong	...	12
Sundries	...	11
Total	...	129

Bowling.—Macartney, five for 53 ; Laver, two for 30 ; O'Connor, nil for 7 ; Armstrong, three for 27 ; and Noble, nil for 1.

Second Innings.

J B Hobbs, st Carter, b Armstrong	...	39
W Rhodes, b Hopkins ...	...	5
J T Tyldesley, c Carter, b Armstrong	...	89
R H Spooner, b Noble ...	...	3
F L Fane, b Macartney ...	...	0
K L Hutchings, c Armstrong, b O'Connor		78
G H Hirst, l b w, b O'Connor...	...	15
G J Thompson, st Carter, b Armstrong ...		3
C P Buckenham, not out ...	...	18
D W Carr, c Noble, b Armstrong	...	1
D Hunter, c Noble, b Armstrong	...	1
Sundries	...	24
Total	...	276

Bowling.—Macartney, one for 65 ; Hopkins, one for 26 ; Armstrong, five for 48 ; Noble, one for 11 ; O'Connor, two for 40 ; Laver, nil for 33 ; Cotter, nil for 33.

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

R Hartigan, b Buckenham ...	...	18
W Bardsley, b Carr	...	23
V Ransford, c Hutchings, b Rhodes	...	3
W Armstrong, b Rhodes ...	...	16
M A Noble, run out	...	0
A J Hopkins, c Spooner, b Carr	...	27
C G Macartney, c and b Carr ...	...	1
A Cotter, c Thompson, b Rhodes	...	1
H Carter, b Rhodes	...	1
J O'Connor, b Carr	...	2
F Laver, not out	...	4
Sundries	...	17
Total	...	113

Bowling.—Rhodes, three for 29 ; Buckenham, one for 13 ; Thompson, nil for 17 ; Carr, four for 27.

Second Innings.

M A Noble, c Hirst, b Buckenham	..	5
J O'Connor, st Hunter, b Carr...	...	6
C G Macartney, run out ...	...	30
F Laver, l b-w b Carr ...	...	5
W Bardsley, l-b w, b Hirst ...	...	3
R Hartigan, b Carr	...	7
V Ransford, run out	...	20
W Armstrong, b Carr... ...	...	28
A J Hopkins, b Rhodes ...	...	11
A Cotter, c Hunter, b Rhodes ...	...	21
H Carter, not out	...	9
Sundries	...	14
Total	...	159

Bowling —Carr, four for 78 ; Buckenham, one for 17 ; Thompson, nil for 1 ; Hirst, one for 19 ; Rhodes, two for 30.

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANAMALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th Sept. on 1,772·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,84,000	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 3,31,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	104	79	4	187
For previous 9 weeks of half year	16,35,000	17,10,000	65,000	34,10,000
Total for 10 weeks	18,19,000	18,50,000	72,000	37,41,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,58,169	1,65,359	4,929	
Per mile of Ry..	89	93	3	
Total to corresponding date..	18,41,065	16,65,792	68,402	35,75,...

Increase for the week .....Rs. 2,543
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,65,241